

US ARMY INTELLIGENCE CENTER
USE OF INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTS



THE ARMY INSTITUTE FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ARMY CORRESPONDENCE COURSE PROGRAM

A
I
P
D

READINESS/
PROFESSIONALISM



THRU
GROWTH

USE OF INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTS

Subcourse Number IT 0552

Edition B

**United States Army Intelligence Center
Fort Huachuca, Arizona 85613-6000
8 Credit Hours**

Edition Date: May 1993

Subcourse Overview

This subcourse is designed to provide the intelligence analyst, with a working knowledge of the preparation--in draft and/or final form--of intelligence reports, studies, orders, and other intelligence products. You will also, gain an understanding of the procedures used to ensure timely and proper dissemination of critical and perishable intelligence information.

There are no prerequisites for this subcourse. This subcourse reflects the doctrine which was current at the time the subcourse was prepared. In your own work situation, always refer to the latest publications.

The words "he," "his," "her," and "men," when used in this publication, represent both masculine and feminine gender unless otherwise stated.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

- ACTION:** You will be able to select and use the proper report for dissemination of intelligence information.
- CONDITION:** You will be given narrative information and illustrations of sample formats from AR 105-31, FM 21-75, FM 34-1, FM 30-10, STANAG 2014, STANAG 2020, and STANAG 2022.
- STANDARD:** To demonstrate competency of this task, you must achieve a minimum of 70% on the subcourse examination.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
Subcourse Overview	i
LESSON 1: Spot, Intelligence, and Periodic Intelligence Reports	1-1
Part A - Spot Report	1-2
Part B - Intelligence Report	1-6
Part C - Periodic Intelligence Report	1-7
Practice Exercise	1-14
Answer Key and Feedback	1-16
LESSON 2: Operations Order and Intelligence Annex	2-1
Part A - Operations Order	2-2
Part B - Intelligence Annex	2-4
Practice Exercise	2-24
Answer Key and Feedback	2-26
LESSON 3: Area of Operations Analysis	3-1
Part A - Preparation Frequency	3-2
Part B - Format	3-3
Practice Exercise	3-11
Answer Key and Feedback	3-14
LESSON 4: Intelligence Estimate	4-1
Part A - Heading and Mission	4-4
Part B - Area of Operations	4-6
Part C - Enemy Situation	4-7
Part D - Enemy Capabilities	4-9
Part E - Report Conclusions	4-9
Practice Exercise	4-11
Answer Key and Feedback	4-14
LESSON 5: Intelligence Summary	5-1
Practice Exercise	5-11
Answer Key and Feedback	5-14
LESSON 6: Dissemination of Intelligence Products	6-1
Part A - Dissemination Requirements and Means	6-3
Part B - Other Intelligence Products	6-16
Practice Exercise	6-24
Answer Key and Feedback	6-28

LESSON 1

SPOT, INTELLIGENCE, AND PERIODIC INTELLIGENCE REPORTS

Critical Tasks: 071-331-0803
301-336-2501
301-336-3207
301-336-4304

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson you will learn to write the Spot, Intelligence, and Periodic Reports in their correct format.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

ACTION: Read and answer questions about the Spot, Intelligence, and Periodic Reports.

CONDITION: You will be given narrative information and examples from FM 21-75 and FM 34-1.

STANDARDS: You will complete the practice exercise to 100 percent accuracy.

REFERENCES: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications:

FM 21-75
FM 34-1
FM 34-3

INTRODUCTION

The intelligence reports discussed in this lesson are used to disseminate intelligence or information considered to be of such value it may influence the course of action selected by your commander. These reports normally influence actions planned for immediate implementation (within 24 to 48 hours). Intelligence reports transmit facts. These facts must be accurately reported and have the four basic qualities of relevance, conciseness, clarity, and timeliness. The distinction between fact and interpretation must always be clearly indicated.

The specific intelligence reports to be discussed are the:

- o Spot report.
- o Intelligence report (INTREP).
- o Periodic intelligence report (PERINTREP).

- o Periodic intelligence summary (PERINTSUM).

PART A - SPOT REPORT

Preparation. Spot reports are one-time reports used by all echelons to transmit intelligence or information of immediate tactical value or concern. Since the intelligence or information may have considerable impact on current operations, speed is essential in transmission, dissemination, and use. The fastest means of transmission possible must be used, keeping in mind, of course, the security classification of the report.

NOTE: The order of battle (OB) spot report answers intelligence requirements by using the word SALUTE (see Figure 1-1). Interrogation spot reports (see Figure 1-2) answer specific requirements dealing with WHAT, WHO, WHERE, WHEN, WHY, and HOW. Each report uses a different format.

(CLASSIFICATION)

SPOT REPORT

TO:

FROM:

REPORT NUMBER _____ DATE/TIME GROUP _____

1. () Size:
2. () Activity:
3. () Location:
4. () Unit:
5. () Time:
6. () Equipment:
7. () Map Reference:

DOWNGRADING
AND DECLASSIFICATION
INSTRUCTIONS

There is no prescribed format for the spot report. This is only an example of what a spot report might look like.

(CLASSIFICATION)

Figure 1-1

FORMAT FOR SPOT
INTERROGATION REPORT

(CLASSIFICATION)

SPOT REPORT

TO:

FROM:

REPORT NUMBER _____ DATE/TIME GROUP _____

1. () WHAT:
2. () WHO:
3. () WHEN:
4. () WHERE:
5. () HOW:
6. () MAP DATA:
7. () INTERROGATION SERIAL NO. _____.

Indicate whether hearsay information.

DOWNGRADING
AND DECLASSIFICATION
INSTRUCTIONS

(CLASSIFICATION)

Figure 1-2

Format. Though no format is prescribed, the spot report should provide the following information:

- ★ Size: number of personnel or size of object.
- ★ Activity: what the enemy is doing.
- ★ Location: give grid coordinates or reference from a known point, including distance and direction (or azimuth).
- ★ Unit: describe any patches or clothing, distinguishing signs or symbols, or identification numbers on vehicles.
- ★ Time: time activity was observed.
- ★ Equipment: describe or identify all equipment associated with the activity.

Problem. You are located at the S2, 3d Bde, 21st Inf Div (MECH). A subordinate combat outpost (COP) of A Co, 1/67 Inf, submits a spot report indicating sighting four enemy tanks at 241730 hours on a secondary road at coordinate NB613397, moving west at approximately 30 kilometers per hour (KMPH). Tanks sighted had six large road wheels and an infrared searchlight mounted on the right of the main gun. The radiator grill is located toward the rear of these tanks, and the antiaircraft machine gun appears to be 12.7mm. No other equipment could be identified. Your supervisor tells you to transmit this spot report to the division G2.

Solution. The following is an example of an accurately prepared spot report to be transmitted by radio or teletype, in accordance with prescribed communication procedures:

FM: S2, 3d Bde
TO: G2, 21st Inf Div
SUBJECT: SPOT REPORT

COMBAT OUTPOST (COP) EM: A/1/67 REPORTS SIGHTING FOUR ENEMY TANKS MOVING WEST ALONG SECONDARY ROAD AT GRID COORD NB613397 AT 241730 HR. TANKS MOVING AT APPROX 30 KMPH. SIX LARGE ROAD WHEELS, INFRARED LIGHT RIGHT SIDE, RADIATOR GRILL AT REAR. 12.7mm MACHINE GUN.

Key points that can be extracted from this spot report are:

- ★ Size: Four tanks.
- ★ Activity: Moving west.
- ★ Location: Secondary road at NB613397.
- ★ Unit: Unknown.
- ★ Time: 241730 Hours.
- ★ Equipment: T-72.

Remember the following key items regarding the spot report:

- ★ Unformatted.
- ★ Contains information of immediate tactical value or concern.
- ★ Speedy transmission is essential.
- ★ Must provide information on size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment.

PART B - INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Preparation

The INTREP is a universally prepared intelligence report which, based upon its importance, is disseminated without regard to a specific schedule.

You should dispatch an INTREP whenever the following occurs:

- ★ Facts influencing the capability of the enemy have been observed.
- ★ A change in enemy capabilities has taken place.

The INTREP is disseminated:

- ★ To higher, lower, and adjacent units at the discretion of the commander.
- ★ By the most expeditious means available following receipt of the information.

The INTREP should include any relevant conclusions that can be made in the time available.

Format

The INTREP has no prescribed format, except the word "INTREP" will be the first item to appear in the report. For further guidance, refer to your unit standing operating procedures (SOP).

PART C - PERIODIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT

The PERINTREP provides a summary of the intelligence situation for a specific period, normally 24 hours in a tactical situation. It is a means of disseminating detailed intelligence and information.

The PERINTREP should include the:

- ★ Enemy situation, operations, capabilities, and vulnerabilities.
- ★ Characteristics of the area of operations (AO).
- ★ Counterintelligence (CI) information.

CAUTION: DO NOT INCLUDE ANY DETAILS OF FRIENDLY FORCES WHICH MAY BE OF VALUE TO THE ENEMY.

Your PERINTREP will include the annexes necessary to ensure accurate and complete dissemination as follows:

- ★ OB.
- ★ Technical intelligence summaries.
- ★ Interrogation reports.
- ★ Translation reports.
- ★ Weather and climatic summaries.
- ★ Sketches.
- ★ Overlays.
- ★ Annotated maps.

Preparation

When preparing the PERINTREP, keep the use of abbreviation and map coordinates to a minimum. If you are assigned to an intelligence section located at corps or higher echelon, you will probably be involved in the preparation of the PERINTREP.

NOTE: Corps G2s may dispense with the PERINTREP if the situation does not permit timely dissemination. However, if you are assigned above corps level, your G2 must issue the PERINTREP.

Dissemination of the PERINTREP is made by the most suitable means, usually a liaison officer or messenger to:

- ★ Corps/Army staff.
- ★ Adjacent units.
- ★ Subordinate headquarters.
- ★ Higher headquarters.

Dissemination to subordinate and higher headquarters is at the next two higher and two lower echelons.

As stated above, the PERINTREP is normally prepared every 24 hours during combat; however, the tempo of intelligence activities may cause your headquarters to vary the preparation of the document.

The PERINTREP should be disseminated in time for use in daily planning.

Format

The PERINTREP has a prescribed format.

Following is a detailed explanation of each paragraph of the PERINTREP (see Figure 1-3):

(CLASSIFICATION)

Copy No _____ of _____ Copies
Unit:
Location:
Date/time group:
Message reference number:

PERINTREP NO. _____

Period Covered: (date and time to date and time)

References: Maps (series number, sheet(s), edition, scale).

Disposal instructions: (if any; for example, DESTROY WITHIN 48 HOURS OF RECEIPT).

1. GENERAL ENEMY SITUATION. This paragraph contains a brief summary of enemy operations during the period. Amplifying details are furnished in the paragraphs that follow and appropriate annexes of both. This paragraph provides brief highlights of the enemy situation and the significance of the enemy's major activities, to include marked changes in morale, strengths, dispositions, tactics, combat effectiveness, and equipment. Data that are lengthy or can conveniently be shown graphically are presented in annexes.

2. ENEMY ACTIVITIES. This paragraph, in conjunction with those following, provides the details of the situation summarized in paragraph 1. Detailed intelligence provided in this paragraph covers all operational activities. Information may be presented graphically by overlays, printed maps, and annexes. Subparagraphs are omitted when appropriate intelligence is not available or is adequately covered by other portions of this report.

a. Ground. Primarily includes activities of combat arms, reserves, and reinforcements; also includes enemy defenses, minefield, fortifications, barriers, obstacles, and other defensive works.

(CLASSIFICATION)

Figure 1-3

(CLASSIFICATION)

b. Air. Includes air force activities, such as bombing, close air support, tactical air reconnaissance, and air-supported operations.

c. Airborne.

d. Irregular.

e. Nuclear, biological, or chemical operations.

f. Electronic warfare.

g. Other. Normally includes other than combat arms; includes appropriate comments not covered in other subparagraphs on reserves, reinforcements, new tactics, weapons and equipment, administrative installations, and combat service support. Also includes appropriate technical intelligence.

3. ORDER OF BATTLE. Frequently, this paragraph will consist only of reference to the enemy situation map (or overlay) and to the OB annex which is developed using the format shown below. When desired by the commander, particularly significant OB changes may be summarized in the paragraph in addition to being discussed in detail in the OB annex.

a. Composition and disposition.

b. Strength. Personnel, major weapons, and items of equipment.

(1) Losses.

(2) Current strength.

c. Tactics.

d. Training.

e. Combat service support.

f. Combat effectiveness.

g. Electronic OB.

h. Miscellaneous data.

(CLASSIFICATION)

Figure 1-3 (Cont)

(CLASSIFICATION)

4. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE. This paragraph, or parts thereof, should be issued as an annex if a limited distribution is required.

- a. General (A short summary of the CI situation during the period).
- b. Espionage.
- c. Sabotage.
- d. Subversion.
- e. Communications and noncommunications security.
- f. Miscellaneous.

5. WEATHER. This paragraph gives a summary of the affect of weather on operations during this period.

6. TERRAIN. Use an annex, special maps, and overlays, when possible. Include impact on future operations, if appropriate.

7. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION. This paragraph lists and discusses briefly enemy capabilities and vulnerabilities. The conclusions present the commander's assessment of the most probable courses of action available to the enemy in order of probability of adoption and vulnerabilities exploitable by own, higher, or lower command levels.

- a. Enemy capabilities.
- b. Enemy vulnerabilities.
- c. Conclusion.

SIGNATURE BLOCK

Authentication:

(CLASSIFICATION)

Figure 1-3 (Cont)

(CLASSIFICATION)

Annexes: Any intelligence document may be distributed as an annex to a PERINTREP. Although annexes are a means of distributing intelligence and information, care is exercised to avoid unnecessary bulk and duplication.

Distribution:

(CLASSIFICATION)

Figure 1-3 (Concluded)

PERIODIC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

Preparation

Should you be assigned to a joint service unit or command, you will assist in the preparation of a PERINTSUM, rather than the PERINTREP.

Normally, the PERINTSUM is a detailed, hard-copy summary of the intelligence situation during 24-hour period specified by the joint force commander. Normally, this report is prepared at corps level and higher. It is disseminated two echelons higher, two echelons lower, and to adjacent units; however, subordinate units also may be tasked to prepare a PERINTSUM.

Format

The PERINTSUM has a prescribed format.

The PERINTSUM is similar to the PERINTREP, except it is produced in joint service operations.

LESSON 1

PRACTICE EXERCISE

The following material will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. You have received information of immediate tactical value and decide to transmit it to subordinate units. Which report would you use?
 - a. PERINTREP.
 - b. INTREP.
 - c. Spot report.
 - d. PERINTSUM.
2. When would you normally dispatch an unformatted INTREP to disseminate information.
 - a. That provides a summary of the enemy situation in forward and rear areas.
 - b. When changes in enemy capabilities have taken place or been observed.
 - c. That has been extracted from tactical interrogation reports.
 - d. When details of friendly forces must be included in the report.
3. As you begin preparation of a PERINTREP, you notice you have a vast array of information to include in your report such as OB information, technical intelligence summary, interrogation reports, and weather and climatic summaries. Much of this information should be included in your PERINTREP as--
 - a. Annexes to the PERINTREP itself.
 - b. Subparagraphs to major paragraphs.
 - c. Other references to consult in addition to the PERINTREP itself.
 - d. Part of the "miscellaneous" section.

4. Spot reports are one-time reports which have considerable impact on--
 - a. Transmission.
 - b. Dissemination.
 - c. Operations.
 - d. Use of the information contained in them.
5. The INTREP is disseminated to--
 - a. Higher, lower, and adjacent units.
 - b. Next two higher, lower, and adjacent units.
 - c. Next two higher, next two lower, and adjacent units.
 - d. The military police, DISCOM, and support units.
6. The PERINTREP contains detailed information on--
 - a. Counterintelligence information.
 - b. Changes in enemy capabilities.
 - c. Information of immediate tactical value.
 - d. Types of equipment.

LESSON 1

PRACTICE EXERCISE

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>Answer Key and Feedback</u>
1.	c (page 1-2, para 3).
2.	b (page 1-6, para 4).
3.	a (page 1-7, para 5).
4.	c (page 1-2, para 3).
5.	a (page 1-7, para 1).
6.	a (page 1-7, para 4).

LESSON 2

OPERATIONS ORDER AND INTELLIGENCE ANNEX

Critical Tasks: 301-336-1205
301-336-2205
301-336-2207
301-336-2501
301-336-3207
301-336-3501
301-336-3507

OVERVIEW

Lesson Description:

In this lesson you will learn to read and answer questions about the operations order, and the intelligence annex to the operations order.

Terminal Learning Objectives:

Action: Read and answer questions about the operations order, and the intelligence annex to the operations order.

Condition: You will be given narrative information and examples from FM 34-1, FM 34-3, and STANAG 2014.

Standards: You will better understand the purpose and use of the operations order and intelligence annex in accordance with FM 21-75, FM 34-1, FM 34-3 and STANAG 2014.

References: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications:

FM 21-75
FM 34-1
FM 34-3
STANAG 2014

INTRODUCTION

When your commander prepares to conduct an operation, he will direct his G3/S3 to issue an operations order (OPORD). The purpose of the OPORD is to provide subordinate units with the essential elements to carry out the operation. These elements normally include:

- ★ The friendly and enemy situation.
- ★ The mission.
- ★ The assignment of tasks to formations/units.

- ★ The support and assistance to be provided.

PART A - OPERATIONS ORDER

The purpose of this lesson is to introduce you to the OPORD and the intelligence annex. Emphasis will be placed on the annex as the preparation of it will be the responsibility of your G2/S2 and his intelligence section. To better understand the purpose and use of the intelligence annex, you will learn the OPORD first and then proceed to the intelligence annex.

Each staff section will provide input to the OPORD. The input is usually in the form of annexes to the basic OPORD and serves to keep the text of the OPORD short. Annexes include:

- ★ Details that amplify the basic order.
- ★ Combat support instructions.
- ★ Administrative details.
- ★ Intelligence instructions.
- ★ Information or instructions on related operations.
- ★ Other necessary information or directions.

When an operation is to be conducted at some future time, it may be an operations plan (OPLAN) that will be executed on order by appropriate implementing instructions.

EXAMPLE:

"EXECUTE OPLAN 16 AS OPORD 8,
D-DAY H-HOUR IS 151700Z JUL 19__."

Preparation

Your Assistant Chief of Staff or your G3/S3 has the primary responsibility for the preparation, publication, and distribution of the OPORD. Other staff officers assist by providing those portions of the order pertaining to their staff responsibilities. In the preparation of the OPORD, you must keep in mind, when an operation is to be conducted immediately. The order or series of fragmentary orders (FRAGO), is prepared based on the commander's announced decision and concept.

Format

The format for the OPORD is prescribed; however, the order may be disseminated in written, oral, or overlay form, or any combination thereof.

- ★ When the order is presented orally, it will follow the written format.
- ★ The OPORD may be prepared with a map overlay as an annex, or it may be written without graphic portrayal of information. Pertinent instructions and information that can be shown graphically are included instead of the written method. However, the mission and complete concept are always written, even if shown graphically.

Following is an example of the format of an OPORD (see Figure 2-1):

(CLASSIFICATION)

Copy No ____ of ____ copies
 Issuing Headquarters
 Location of CP
 Date/Time Group
 Message Reference No.
 (used to acknowledge receipt)

OPORD No./OPLAN No. (Code name)

Reference:

Time Zone Used Throughout the Order:

Task Organization:

1. **SITUATION.**

- a. Enemy Forces.
- b. Friendly Forces.
- c. Attachments and Detachments.
- d. Assumptions.*

2. **MISSION.**

3. **EXECUTION.**

- a. Concept of Operation.
- b. _____.
- c. _____.
- d. _____.
- e. Coordinating Instructions. (Always the last subparagraph).

4. **SERVICE SUPPORT.**

(CLASSIFICATION)

Figure 2-1. OPORD Format.

(CLASSIFICATION)

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL.

- a. Command.
- b. Signal.

Acknowledgement Instructions.

Commander's Last Name
Commander's Rank

Authentication:**

Annexes:

Distribution:

* Used only in an operations plan.

** Used only when applicable.

(CLASSIFICATION)

Figure 2-1. (Concluded)

PART B - INTELLIGENCE ANNEX

The intelligence annex is a formal intelligence tasking and dissemination document that usually accompanies an OPORD. It confirms the orders and requests for information that have been made in fragmentary form and are still current when the annex is prepared. The purpose of the intelligence annex is to--

- ★ Disseminate intelligence essential to the conduct of the operation.
- ★ Announce the commander's priority intelligence requirements (PIR) and information requirements (IR).
- ★ Assign information collection responsibilities to subordinate and attached commanders.
- ★ Request information needed from higher and adjacent headquarters.
- ★ Provide orders or guidance for the handling of enemy prisoners of war (EPW), refugees, captured documents, and material during the operation.

- ★ Provide CI orders or guidance for carrying out operations security (OPSEC) measures.
- ★ Ensure brevity, clarity, and simplicity of the body of the OPORD.

In order to properly prepare the intelligence annex to the OPORD it is imperative you understand the responsibilities of the intelligence officer discussed below:

- ★ Annex A of the OPORD normally deals with intelligence. The functional area of intelligence includes both intelligence and CI activities. These activities are an integral part of units and individuals.
- ★ The intelligence officer is responsible for coordination with other staff officers to ensure integration of intelligence operations with the overall operation. He is responsible for ascertaining the capabilities of available signals intelligence (SIGINT) resources to satisfy intelligence requirements.
- ★ All staff officers use the analysis of the AO, the intelligence estimate, and the current INTSUM in estimating the effects of weather, terrain, and enemy capabilities on activities in their areas of interest.

The civil-military operations (CMO) officer (G5) and the intelligence officer work closely together in collecting and exchanging information on political, social, economic, and psychological information. The CMO officer assists the intelligence officer in activities that involve CIO:

- ★ Censorship.
- ★ Population.
- ★ Fingerprinting.
- ★ Census.
- ★ Identification cards.
- ★ Detection of enemy sympathizers.
- ★ Enemy agents.
- ★ Enemy infrastructure within the civilian population.
- ★ Local terrain information (fording point and brigade classifications).

The intelligence officer coordinates with appropriate elements concerning the specific intelligence needs of staff members.

All coordinating staff officers, special staff officers, and subordinate commanders should recommend PIR or IR appropriate to their areas of interest, to the commander.

At division, the intelligence officer should supervise the activities of--

- ★ MI groups, battalions, companies, platoons, or detachments.
- ★ When used in an intelligence role, armored and air cavalry units.
- ★ Cryptologic activities of combat electronic warfare intelligence units.
- ★ Ground reconnaissance and surveillance elements.
- ★ Air reconnaissance and surveillance elements of aviation units.
- ★ When used in an intelligence role, attack elements of aviation units.
- ★ Long-range reconnaissance patrol units.
- ★ Agents, line crossers, and similar intelligence activities.
- ★ Assigned or attached allied and US intelligence producing elements.

The intelligence officer may also levy intelligence production tasks on units attached to the command.

Preparation

Generally, the same preparation instructions apply to both the OPORD and the intelligence annex. While the preparation of the OPORD is the responsibility of the G3 (operations officer), each staff element is responsible for the preparation of the particular annex dealing with its functional area. The number and type of annexes used are based on the operational situation and governed by the needs of a particular OPORD. Annexes are lettered alphabetically in the sequence in which they are mentioned in the basic order. Maximum and consistent use of authorized abbreviation is encouraged.

The intelligence annex is prepared in a standardized format. Some preparation considerations for the intelligence annex include:

- ★ An intelligence annex is normally prepared for each operation.
- ★ The annex is not intended to serve as a substitute for the intelligence collection plan.
- ★ The intelligence annex may be published and distributed independently of the basic order.

- ★ The annex will not repeat matters adequately explained in applicable SOP.
- ★ The annex is to be kept as brief as possible without sacrificing clarity.
- ★ Items of limited interest or which involve considerable detail may be presented in appendixes to the intelligence annex.
- ★ Any reference to other intelligence reports or publications may only be done with the assurance that all addressees of the annex are in receipt of the referenced information.

Information Collection

The intelligence officer supervises and coordinates the information collection activities of the command.

The intelligence officer must have a thorough knowledge of available sources of information, collection, agencies, and the type of information the collection agencies can provide. He must understand the operations of the command. He must have a thorough knowledge of the tactics, organization, and characteristics of the enemy. He must understand surveillance and countersurveillance, exploitation of captured enemy documents and materials, human resources intelligence, and target acquisition.

The intelligence officer is responsible for air and ground surveillance activities. He assigns mission priorities in coordination with the operations officer (G3).

The intelligence officer plans the systematic watch of the battlefield, coordinates and integrates all surveillance resources, ensures electronic security (ELSEC) is considered in the placement and operation of combat surveillance devices.

The intelligence officer is responsible for target acquisition. He develops a list of potential targets based on existing enemy information, characteristics of the AO, and enemy habits. He uses all available collection means to detect indications of the existence of potential targets.

NOTE: TARGETS INCLUDE THOSE USED FOR COLLECTION AS WELL AS THOSE THAT WILL BE DESTROYED BY FRIENDLY FIRE.

The intelligence officer is responsible for fallout predictions and radiological monitoring and survey. His responsibilities include:

- ★ Reviewing the chemical officer's plans for accomplishing the prediction of fallout from enemy-delivered weapons, and all monitoring and survey operations, ensuring the plans support the operation.

- ★ Ensuring procedures are established for collecting and evaluating information and communication is available for dissemination of fallout information.
- ★ Considering the effect of predicted fallout on the AO, enemy capabilities, and friendly operations.
- ★ Close coordination with the operations officer to ensure a minimum conflict of interest between their responsibilities for prediction and dissemination of information on fallout from friendly-delivered weapons and enemy-used weapons.

CI

In planning CI measures, the intelligence officer is concerned with unit security. He recommends appropriate countermeasures to prevent the enemy from learning of friendly activities that disclose the command's intentions. He prepares a CI estimate of enemy intelligence, sabotage, espionage, and subversive capabilities and their effects on the mission.

- ★ In combat service support (CSS) units, the intelligence officer places emphasis on military security, denial of information to the enemy, and protection of critical installations. With the exception of press censorship he is concerned with civil security and censorship.
- ★ At division and corps, the chief of the CI section assists the intelligence officer in planning and supervising CI measures.

Intelligence Annex Contents

The intelligence annex is prepared by your G2/S2 section for attachment to the OPORD. It may be written or in the form of:

- ★ Traces.
- ★ Overlays.
- ★ Overprinted maps.
- ★ Sketches.
- ★ Plans.
- ★ Tables.

Generally, the annex will be written and may contain appendixes such as:

- ★ Situation overlays.
- ★ Reconnaissance/surveillance missions.

- ★ Remote sensor string emplacements.
- ★ Map distribution tables.

If an annex is to have a wider distribution than the basic order or is to be issued separately, it must have a heading, acknowledgement instructions, signature of the commander or designated authorized representative, appendixes, distribution, and authentication, if required. If issued with the basic order it need only be identified with respect to the order. To properly prepare the annex, remember:

- ★ It must be kept brief.
- ★ Matters adequately covered in unit or command SOPs should not be repeated.
- ★ Reference should be made to appropriate intelligence reports, provided addressees have the reports.

Your direct and personal involvement in the preparation of the intelligence annex may include:

- ★ Placing the necessary information in its correct format.
- ★ Conducting research.
- ★ Preparing sketches and overlays.
- ★ Typing the annex.
- ★ Distribution of the annex when it is issued separately from the OPORD.

Following is a detailed example of the intelligence annex:

When preparing the intelligence annex, the security classification assigned to the document is shown in accordance with AR 380-5 and unit document security SOP. The classification is assigned by the G2 and is shown at the top and bottom of each page (See Figure 2-2).

(TOP)
CLASSIFICATION

(BOTTOM)
CLASSIFICATION

Figure 2-2. Example of Classification Assigned.

The classification is followed by an identification, called the heading, of the following items which are placed under the top classification and at the right margin of the page. See the Figure 2-3.

CLASSIFICATION

COPY _____ OF _____	COPIES	(1)
21st Inf Div (Mech)		(2)
ZELLE (NB4671), BUTTANO		(3)
012300Q April 199__		(4)
RE 42		(5)

- (1) The copy number and number of copies. The number of copies is determined by the distribution list.
- (2) The preparing unit. Unit designation may be coded.
- (3) The place of issue. Place of issue includes the name of the town or place (coordinate location in parenthesis). The country may be in code.
- (4) The date/time group. This shows the time the annex is signed and effective. Time must include the local time zone suffix.
- (5) The message reference number. This reference number consists of a combination of letters and numbers that in no way refers to the annex. The message reference number may be provided by the communications-electronics (C-E) officer or the G2.

Figure 2-3. Classification and the identifying items.

The heading is followed by the identification of the annex. The annex letter designation is assigned by the G3. This and subsequent entries are from the left margin of the page as indicated in Figure 2-4. The annex identification is followed by a reference list. The reference list includes all references used in the annex including unit orders. Reference to a map will include the map series number (and country or geographic area, if required) edition and scale.

CLASSIFICATION

COPY _____ OF _____ COPIES
21st Inf Div (Mech)
ZELLE (NB4671), BUTTANO
0122300Q April 199__
RE 42

Annex _____ (Intelligence) to OPERATIONS ORDER 44
References: Map, series * BUTTANO, sheet 204 (ZELLE-PAGT),**
Edition 2, 1:50,000 INTSUM #32. Time Zone used throughout
the Order: QUEBEC.

Figure 2-4. Annex Identification.

Paragraph 1--Summary of Enemy Situation

Paragraph 1 of the intelligence annex is essentially self-explanatory. It provides as much summarization of the enemy situation as is required for understanding of the OPORD. A reference to recent intelligence summaries produced by the unit may be substituted in this paragraph to direct addressees to other sources where a current summary of the enemy situation may be found see Figure 2-5. This eliminates a duplication of effort and the need to constantly update this paragraph as the enemy situation changes. Reference may also be made to annotated maps, enemy situation overlays, or other current intelligence reports and so on. Remember addressees must be holders of the reference(s) identified in this paragraph for the intended intelligence value to be attained.

1. SUMMARY OF ENEMY SITUATION

See INTSUM, this HQ, 280800Q March 199__, and
Appendix 1, Situation Overlay.

Figure 2-5. Reference.

Paragraph 2--Priority Intelligence Requirements

Paragraph 2 of the intelligence annex identifies those items of information the commander has deemed critical to the conduct of the unit's mission in regards to the enemy and environment. The paragraph is divided into two parts known as PIR and IR. PIR contains what the commander has identified as necessary questions to be answered, if the mission is to be successfully carried out. The second part of the paragraph contains questions on IR, which, although of interest to the commander and with possible impact on the conduct of the mission, do not qualify as PIR.

PIR are those intelligence requirements for which a commander has an anticipated and stated priority in his task of planning and decision-making. Any enemy capability or characteristic of the tactical area which is a governing factor in the commander's decision-making process will be classified PIR. PIR are normally developed by the intelligence officer and the operations officer (G2/S2 and G3.'S3) in the form of recommendations which are then submitted to the commander for approval.

When incorporated into the intelligence annex, the approved PIR will be listed in subparagraph 2a in the order of their importance to mission accomplishment. Be careful to limit PIR to only those items which are critical to mission accomplishment since the collection capabilities of a unit are seldom sufficient to allow for wide scale collection efforts.

PIR will be stated as questions see Figure 2-6. The questions should be required to be answered in a specified period of time and, normally, will deal with collection of information to:

- ★ Enemy OB factors.
- ★ Terrain (to include natural and man-made obstacles).
- ★ Weather.
- ★ Social, political, economic, and cultural factors.

2. PRIORITY INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENTS

a. Priority Intelligence Requirements:

(1) Will the enemy attack in the area of operations?

Figure 2-6. Paragraph 2a, Priority Intelligence Requirements.

PIR of such broad scope as above are not announced to echelons not assigned an intelligence officer. Those echelons will receive specific requirements within their capabilities for collection of information which is based on the higher echelon's PIR.

In conjunction with the formulation of PIR, another collection effort which should be considered is the collection of information the commander feels may affect the conduct of the operation, but should not prevent accomplishment of the mission. This type of collection is known as IR. IR are those items of information regarding the enemy and his environment which need to be collected and processed in order to meet the intelligence requirements of the commander. IR are published in subparagraph 2b of the intelligence annex (see Figure 2-7).

b. Information Requirements

(1) Will enemy psychological operations (PSYOP) have a significant effect on the attitude of the populace?

Figure 2-7. Paragraph 2b, IR.

IR need not be listed in any order of importance or priority. Like PIR, IR are stated as questions pertaining to OB and psychological and sociological factors as relates to capabilities, vulnerabilities, and/or characteristics of the enemy and the AO.

The difference between PIR and IR is basically one of criticality and scope.

- ★ PIR questions are those for which the answers are considered critical to the conduct and success of the operation.
- ★ IR questions are those for which the answers may provide information which reveals the possibility of some effects on the conduct of the operation but the effects are not expected to prevent the success of the operation.

PIR/IR should be stated in such a manner as to provide addressees with a basis for formulation of specific orders and requests for complementary information at the various collecting echelons. Once PIR/IR have been answered by the tasked organizations, the material must be comprehensively analyzed to determine the presence or absence of indications which identify a probable enemy course of action or provide a logical basis to consider such a course of action improbable.

Now we know PIR and IR are disseminated in paragraph 2 of the intelligence annex to the OPORD. For your information, it must also be noted PIR/IR may also be disseminated by fragmentary orders (FRAGO) or under the coordinating instructions subparagraph of paragraph 3 of the basic OPORD. Coordinating instructions are always the last subparagraph in paragraph 3 of the OPORD.

PIR/IR must always be kept current. There is no need to attempt collection of information which no longer has any intelligence value. PIR/IR are cancelled or modified by a FRAGO or by publishing a new list in the intelligence annex which supersedes the previous list. Those PIR/IR which specify collection or enemy adoption of a course of action by a specific time are automatically cancelled by the passage of that time.

Paragraph 3--Intelligence Acquisition Tasks

Paragraph 3 of the intelligence annex assigns specific collection requirements (orders) to subordinate and attached units. This paragraph also requests that higher, adjacent, and cooperating units provide assistance in collecting and reporting information of interest to the requesting unit. Orders to subordinate and attached units are disseminated in subparagraph 3a of the intelligence annex. Requests for information from higher, adjacent, or cooperating units are disseminated in subparagraph 3b of the intelligence annex.

Paragraph 3 carries out and implements a planning device known as the unit collection plan. The collection plan is not a part of this lesson but it is important to remember the orders and requests found in paragraph 3 were formulated in the intelligence planning process using the collection plan to--

- ★ List the PIR and IR.
- ★ List items of tactical or environmental pertinence (indications) which could provide answers to the PIR/IR.
- ★ Identify specific questions for which answers will be sought in connection with the indications.
- ★ List all available agencies which can perform collection functions and select those which can accomplish the particular collection mission.
- ★ Indicate time and place the information collected is to be reported.
- ★ List miscellaneous notes on the progress of the collection effort.

The orders found in paragraph 3 are normally formatted by identifying the tasked agency followed by a reporting statement. This is followed by a listing of the tasks assigned to that particular collection agency see Figure 2-8.

3. INTELLIGENCE ACQUISITION TASKS

a. Orders to subordinate and attached units.

(1) 1st Brigade:

(a) Report as obtained.

1 Status of bridge reconstruction of Flood River.

Figure 2-8. Intelligence Acquisition Task Paragraph 3.

This may be followed by tasks which must be reported at or by a specific time (see Figure 2-9).

(b) Report by 032300Q April 199__.

Negative replies may be requested as applicable.

(b) Report by 022300Q April 199__.
Negative reports will be submitted.

Figure 2-9. Specific Times.

In the example of subparagraph 3a(1), the (1) identifies the tasked unit and (a) and (b) contain examples of reporting requirement statements, and 1 shows an example of a collection task. The reporting statement will normally appear in (1). Certain items may not have the same reporting requirement as others and will have to be listed separately, thus making a 9b) entry necessary. The last entry block shows an example of a negative reports request, used when you must know the unit cannot furnish the information you require.

The requests found in paragraph 3 are normally formatted by identifying the unit requested to provide the information followed by a reporting statement. This is followed by a listing of the information requested from that particular collection agency (see Figure 2-10).

3. INTELLIGENCE ACQUISITION TASKS

a.

(1)

(a)

1

b. Requests to higher, adjacent, and cooperating units

(1) Corps is requested to provide:

(a) As obtained.

**1 Location of civilian evacuation points
along Flood river.**

Figure 2-10. Tasked Unit.

In the preceding sequence, (1) identifies the unit from which information is being sought and makes the request, (1) contains an example of a reporting request, and 1 states the information being sought.

As you can readily see, subparagraphs 3a and 3b are formatted essentially the same. Another condition common to both 3a and 3b is that previously issued collection orders or requests not repeated in the intelligence annex are automatically cancelled. This automatic cancellation does not apply to collection orders contained in the unit SOP, however.

If orders or requests are lengthy in nature, an appendix to the intelligence annex may be prepared to list them (see Figure 2-11).

3. INTELLIGENCE ACQUISITION TASKS
see Appendix _____.

Figure 2-11. If Lengthy in Nature.

Paragraph 4--Measures for Handling Personnel, Documents, and Material

Normally these instructions are prescribed in the unit SOP (see Figure 2-12).

- 4. Measures for Handling Personnel, Document, and Material**
a. Refer to instructions for handling of captured items
contained in unit SOP.

Figure 2-12. Instructions for SOP.

When instructions differ from the SOP, they will be listed in paragraph 4 of the intelligence annex. Each instruction will receive a separate subparagraph (a., b., and so on.) (see Figure 2-13).

- 4. Measures for handling Personnel, Documents, and Material**
a. Personnel: Bilingual prisoners will be segregated at
capturing level for initial interrogation.

Figure 2-13. Instructions Differ from SOP.

When preparing paragraph 4, the responsible person is to coordinate with supporting intelligence agencies to ensure handling instructions are correct, complete, and consistent throughout the handling channels.

Paragraph 5--Documents and/Equipment Required

This paragraph is reserved for announcing special intelligence documents and/or equipment for deployment or use which warrants special mention. It is not to include basic load items (see Figure 2-14).

- 5. Documents and/or Equipment Required.**
a. Maps: Twice the SOP distribution of BUTTANO,
1:50,000 (ZELLE-PAGT) is required.

b. Photos:

Figure 2-14. Instructions for Documents/Equipment.

Paragraph 6--Counterintelligence

The information contained in paragraph 6 will normally vary from echelon to echelon due to the varying responsibility for security functions. At lower echelons, paragraph 6 may contain only a reference to a listing of passwords and countersigns. At higher echelons, the scope of paragraph 6 may include elaborate CI plans, orders, and requests or even introduce an entire annex dedicated to OPSEC.

The purpose of paragraph 6 is to disseminate, as applicable, instructions pertaining to security measures to be exercised in connection with an operation in addition to those contained in the unit SOP. The dissemination may include directions for implementation and supervision of security measures directed by higher headquarters and reporting procedures to be followed when passing any CI information through intelligence channels to higher headquarters.

Complex instructions such as password and countersign lists or CI plans may be published separately as independent appendixes to the intelligence annex. Such appendixes will be identified in paragraph 6 (see Figure 2-15).

6. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

a. See Appendix 1 (Counterintelligence)

Figure 2-15. Separate Publications to Intelligence Annex.

Normally, the information actually contained in paragraph 6 is minimal. At lower echelons, the security effort is primarily defensive in nature and standardized in the unit SOP. At higher echelons, CI missions are much more complex and normally require publication in either a separate or complementing document/appendix.

This lesson will limit itself to identifying the more common security measures normally addressed in paragraph 6. These will usually be instructions on such OPSEC considerations as:

Noise discipline

- b. Noise discipline will be maintained and enforced at all times.

Light discipline

- c. Light discipline will be maintained and enforced during the hours of darkness.

Camouflage measures

- d. Maximum use of camouflage techniques will be used to reduce enemy detection of friendly units and positions.

Radio emissions

- e. All radio transmission will be kept to an absolute minimum consistent with operational requirements.

As previously stated, a listing of passwords and countersigns is normally published separately and as an appendix to the intelligence annex, although not required to be published as such. They might also be published as a separate and independent document under a cover letter.

Sound security practice dictates each set of passwords and countersigns be changed at least once every 24 hours. Passwords and countersigns will normally be published at the highest command echelon and disseminated to, and/or republished by, each succeeding lower echelon to assure all units in the command chain are using the same passwords and countersigns at any given time.

Alternate lists of passwords and countersigns for implementation in case of actual or suspected compromise of the primary list are advisable.

PASSWORDS:

010001Q Aug 9__ to 012400Q Aug 9__ = RAVEN
020001Q Aug 9__ to 022400Q Aug 9__ = OAK
030001Q Aug 9__ to 032400Q Aug 9__ = BLUE

COUNTERSIGNS:

010001Q Aug 9__ to 012400Q Aug 9__ = BOOK
020001Q Aug 9__ to 022400Q Aug 9__ = KNOB
030001Q Aug 9__ to 032400Q Aug 9__ = COFFEE

Paragraph 7--Reports and Distribution

In paragraph 7 any reports being levied on subordinate units which differ from either those required in the unit SOP in format or by reporting time will be identified. Also identified will be any report being levied which is not an SOP item or for which the distribution varies from that prescribed in the unit SOP (see Figure 2-16).

7. REPORTS AND DISTRIBUTION

- a. All subordinate units submit intelligence summary (INTSUM) in revised format as appendix ____.
- b. All other reports will be submitted in accordance with (IAW) unit SOP. SOP reporting times, except as modified in paragraph 3, will apply.

Figure 2-16. Tasking Levied Different from SOP.

Paragraph 8--Miscellaneous Instructions

Any pertinent instructions not covered in the other seven paragraphs are disseminated in paragraph 8. Paragraph 8 may be omitted if there are no instructions to be entered. This is the ONLY paragraph of the intelligence annex which may be omitted. All other paragraph headings must be included even if there are no instructions to disseminate under a given paragraph.

CLOSING ITEMS TO THE ANNEX

When the intelligence annex is published as part of the OPLAN and has the same distribution, only a list of any appendixes to the annex is required to follow the final paragraph.

When the intelligence annex is published as a separate document with a wider distribution than that of the OPLAN, certain final entries must appear after the final paragraph to the body of the annex. The annex will have final entries indicating: acknowledgement instructions, signature of the commander or authorized representative, distribution instructions, authentication, and a list of any appendixes. See Figure 2-17 below.

Acknowledgement instructions (1) come directly after the closing paragraph of the annex. This instruction means recipients must acknowledge the annex has been received and understood. Acknowledgement is accomplished by using the message reference number discussed earlier.

8. Miscellaneous Instructions

* * * *

- (1) **ACKNOWLEDGE**
- (2) **CALHOUN**
 MG

 OFFICIAL
- (3) **/s/Elliott**
 ELLIOTT
 G2
- (4) **Appendixes: 1 - Counterintelligence**
 Distribution: Same as OPORD
 plus 20 - CEWI Bn

Figure 2-17. Paragraph 8.

Following the acknowledgement instructions are the last name and grade of the commander (2). Only the original copy need to be signed by the commander. If the commander's signature is reproduced on subsequent

copies, no further authentication is required. This is not normally the case. Authentication by the preparing staff officer (3) normally appears.

The list of appendixes to the annex (4) follows the authentication, and distribution instructions (5) is the final entry.

An example of a completed intelligence annex is given in Figure 2-18.

(CLASSIFICATION)

Copy 4 of ____ copies
20th Inf Div
ZELLE (NB4671), BUTTANO
101900Q September 199__
BQ 13

Annex A (Intelligence) to Operations Order 24

References: Map, Series *** BUTTANO, sheet 204 (ZELLE-PAGT), edition 2,
1:50,000; INTSUM No. 55.

Time Zone used throughout the Order: QUEBEC

1. SUMMARY OF ENEMY SITUATION

INTSUM No. 55 and appendix 1 (Situation Overlay).

2. PRIORITY INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENTS

a. Priority intelligence requirements. Will enemy reinforce his forces along the Flood river before the time of attack? If so, when, where, and with what forces? Special attention to the motorized rifle regiment and the medium tank regiment near BURG (****).

b. Information requirements.

(1) Will enemy continue to defend in his present positions? If so, how will he organize the ground, and with what troops? Special attention to locations and activities of reserves and to vulnerability to nuclear attack.

(2) Will enemy attack before 100500 September 199__? If so, when, where, and in what strength? Special attention to Hill 536 (****) -- Hill 524 (****) and BM (****).

3. INTELLIGENCE ACQUISITION TASKS

a. Orders to subordinate and attached units.

(1) 2d Bde.

(a) Report as obtained.

(CLASSIFICATION)

Figure 2-18. Intelligence Annex.

(CLASSIFICATION)

1 Status of construction of defensive positions and minefields on and to the east of the Flood river.

2 Location and size of ammunition dumps and location, size, and content of engineer equipment parks.

3 Clearing of lanes through obstacles within enemy position in division zone.

4 Number, size, composition, and time observed of enemy patrols.

5 Activity and size of units blocking our patrolling in forward areas.

6 The interception of any enemy patrols equipped for chemical and biological activity.

7 The presence of enemy troops carrying protective masks or wearing protective clothing or both.

(b) Report as obtained. Negative reports by 110400 September 199__.

1 Activity in medium tank regiment (Minus) and tank battalion assembly area near BURG.

2 Location and activity of motorized rifle regiment near BURG.

4. MEASURES FOR HANDLING PERSONNEL, DOCUMENTS, AND MATERIEL

a. Prisoners of war, deserters, repatriates, inhabitants, and other persons. Prisoners of war from the 58th Arty Div will be reported to division G2 without delay.

b. Captured Material. Enemy-manufactured VT fuzes and EW equipment will be safeguarded and reported to division G2 without delay.

5. DOCUMENTS AND/OR EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

a. Maps. SOP distribution of map (BUTTANO, 1:50,000 (ZELLE-PAGT)).

b. Photos. Following air photos will be furnished:

(1) Basic cover of division zone (1:10,000 approximately).

(a) Six copies each brigade and division artillery.

(CLASSIFICATION)

Figure 2-18. (cont)

(CLASSIFICATION)

(b) One copy each tank battalion, mechanized infantry battalion, 1-21st Cav, 20th Avn, division engineer, and division signal officer.

(2) Annotated air photos distributed automatically as available.

(3) Requests for preplanned air photos mission due at division CP by 1400 daily, effective 11 September 199__.

6. COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

a. All units coordinate use of Army aircraft through division tactical operations center (TOC) to reduce number of aircraft over division zone before attack.

b. Appendix 3 (CI).

7. REPORTS AND DISTRIBUTION

SOP except as modified in paragraph 3.

8. MISCELLANEOUS INSTRUCTIONS

ACKNOWLEDGE

ABLE
MG

OFFICIAL:

/s/ GUEST

Guest

G2

APPENDIXES:

DISTRIBUTION:

(CLASSIFICATION)

Figure 2-18. (concluded)

LESSON 2

PRACTICE EXERCISE

The following material will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. Your commander direct an OPORD be prepared for an upcoming operation. What is one of the responsibilities of your G2/S2 section regarding the OPORD?
 - a. The G2/S2 has primary staff responsibility to ensure the OPORD is prepared.
 - b. The G2/S2 must formulate the PIR/IR and ensure proper dissemination to subordinate units by including the PIR/IR in paragraph 2 of the OPORD.
 - c. Determine the friendly task organization as required by paragraph 1 of the OPORD.
 - d. To provide essential elements of information to subordinate units to carry out the mission.
2. An operations plan will become an operations order when:
 - a. The intelligence annex is disseminated with it.
 - b. Implementing instructions are issued.
 - c. It contains all administrative details.
 - d. Combat support instructions are received.
3. The purpose of the intelligence annex is to:
 - a. Disseminate intelligence essential to the conduct of the operation.
 - b. Publish electronic security (ELSEC) measures.
 - c. Replace the collection plan.
 - d. Repeat items contained in the SOP.

4. In planning CI measures, the intelligence officer is concerned with:
 - a. Considering the effect of predicted fallout on the AO, enemy capabilities, and friendly operations.
 - b. The security of the unit.
 - c. Close coordination with the operations officer to ensure a minimum conflict of interest.
 - d. Systematic watch of the battlefield.
5. The summary of enemy situation contains information on:
 - a. Measures for handling personnel, documents, and material.
 - b. Priority intelligence requirements and information requirements (PIR/IR).
 - c. A summarization of the enemy situation required for understanding the OPORD.
 - d. Specific questions for which answers will be sought in connection with indications.
6. The acknowledgment instructions contained in an intelligence annex that has been issued separately means--
 - a. The document is official.
 - b. The original copy was signed by the commander.
 - c. The document is complete.
 - d. Recipients must acknowledge its receipt.

LESSON 2

PRACTICE EXERCISE

<u>Item</u>	<u>Answer Key and Feedback</u>
1.	d (page 2-1, para 6).
2.	b (page 2-2, para 3).
3.	a (page 2-4, para 1).
4.	b (page 2-8, para 1).
5.	c (page 2-11, para 2).
6.	d (page 2-20, para 4).

LESSON 3

AREA OF OPERATIONS ANALYSIS

Critical Tasks: 301-336-3503
301-336-3604

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson you will learn to read and answer questions about the analysis of the AO.

Terminal Learning Objectives:

ACTION: Read and answer questions about the analysis of the AO.

CONDITIONS: You will be given narrative information and examples from FM 34-1, FM 34-3, and STANAG 2014.

STANDARDS: You will be able to read and answer questions about the analysis of the AO in accordance with FM 34-1, FM 34-3, and STANAG 2014.

REFERENCES: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications.

FM 34-1
FM 34-3
STANAG 2014

INTRODUCTION

Experiences in past wars have indicated weather and terrain data have proved to be among the most critical elements of information required by the commander. The nature of future conflicts involving US forces is expected to be highly volatile and exceedingly rapid. Knowledge of the weather and terrain will play a decisive role in winning land battles.

AO analysis is designed to determine its effects on the general courses of action the enemy and friendly forces may adopt. It includes consideration of--

- ★ Climatic or weather conditions.
- ★ Relief and drainage systems.
- ★ Vegetation.

- ★ Surface materials.
- ★ Man-made features.
- ★ Military aspects of the area.
- ★ Observation and fire.
- ★ Concealment and cover.
- ★ Obstacles.
- ★ Key terrain.
- ★ Avenues of approach.
- ★ Effects on CSS.
- ★ Sociological, political, economic, religious, scientific, technological, material, transportation, and hydrographic features.

Since the analysis of the AO is concerned with the study of weather and terrain in the battle area, identification of enemy units will not be made in the analysis.

AO analysis is a critical product of the G2s activities.

The G2 has primary staff responsibility for initiating, coordinating, and ensuring completion of the analysis. Other staff sections contribute within their respective fields. Primary contributions include:

- ★ The engineer's terrain study.
- ★ The staff weather officer climatological studies and weather forecasts.
- ★ The CMO or G5s for information on sociology, politics, economics, psychology, technology, and local labor conditions.
- ★ The unconventional warfare officer's information from areas not under the control of friendly forces.

The G2 uses other sources such as area studies, periodicals, the US Army Institute for Military Assistance, Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), and the Central Intelligence Agency to prepare the AO analysis.

PART A - PREPARATION FREQUENCY

AO analysis is begun well in advance of hostilities. It focuses on each contingency area for which the command is tasked or anticipates tasking. Intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB) is facilitated by the initial data gathering done for the AO analysis. Once the initial data

gathering is accomplished, IPB proceeds concurrent with the preparation of the AO analysis with each contributing to the other. The G2 ensures there is no duplication of effort between the AO analysis and IPB. The weather and terrain analysis accomplished in IPB can provide data which will fully support subparagraphs 2a, 2b, and 3a of the AO analysis (see example format Figure 3-1). When the prehostility IPB analysis nears completion, the G2 uses all available data and analysis to determine the effects of the characteristics of the AO on both friendly and anticipated enemy courses of action.

On receipt of an order to implement a contingency plan, the intelligence officer reevaluates the analysis. After the commander has reached a decision and issues a concept of operations, the AO analysis may require refinement because of the adopted course of action. As the operation progresses, new AOs are assigned and changes in mission or receipt of additional or more accurate information may require a revision of the AO analysis.

A written analysis is usually completed only at corps and echelons above corps to support projected operations. At division, a written analysis may be prepared for projected operations (such as airborne operations) to be carried out at great distances. Most division operations, however, will use the corps analysis of the AO supplemented by IPB information pertinent to the division.

Due to the length of the analysis, it normally would not lend itself to being disseminated by radio. Also keep in mind radio transmissions are received by the enemy, and reception of your analysis could indicate your unit's intentions.

PART B - FORMAT

The format of the analysis consists of heading information, four main paragraphs, and ending data. Shown on the next page is an illustration of the required format used when preparing a written analysis.

FORMAT AND EXPLANATION
OF ANALYSIS OF THE AREA OF OPERATIONS (WRITTEN) PARAGRAPHS

(CLASSIFICATION)

Copy ____ of ____ copies
Issuing section and headquarters
Place
Date/time, and zone

ANALYSIS OF AREA OF OPERATIONS NO ____

Reference: Maps (series number, sheet(s), edition, scale), charts, or
other appropriate documents

1. PURPOSE AND LIMITING CONSIDERATIONS

- a. Purpose.
- b. Mission.

2. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

- a. Climate or Weather Conditions.
- b. Terrain.
 - (1) Relief and drainage systems.
 - (2) Vegetation.
 - (3) Surface materials.
 - (4) Man-made features.
- c. Additional Characteristics.

3. MILITARY ASPECTS OF THE AREA

- a. Tactical Aspects.
 - (1) Observation and fire.
 - (2) Concealment and cover.
 - (3) Obstacles.
 - (4) Key terrain features.
 - (5) Avenues of approach.

Figure 3-1

b. Combat Service Support Aspects.

(1) Personnel.

(2) Logistics.

(3) Civil-military operation requirements.

4. EFFECTS OF CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AREA

a. Effect on the Enemy Courses of Action.

b. Effect on Own Courses of Action.

ACKNOWLEDGE

LANRUX
MG

OFFICIAL
/s/ Satla
Satla
G2

Annex - Climatic Summary (Omitted)

DISTRIBUTION: A

CLASSIFICATION

Figure 3-1. (concluded)

Paragraph 1--Purpose and Limiting Considerations

Subparagraph 1a, Purpose.

This subparagraph states that an AO analysis for a unit is being made and it delineates the area being studied.

Subparagraph 1b, Mission.

This subparagraph includes a statement of the mission of the unit/command and lists any considerations that limit the application of the study, that is, time constraints, the commander's plan of action, enemy capabilities, and so on.

Paragraph 2--General Description of the Area

Paragraph 2 is a listing of facts pertinent to the purposes and limiting considerations of the study for use as a basis for succeeding paragraphs.

Subparagraph 2a is titled Climatic or Weather Conditions and contains information on meteorological conditions. Included under this subparagraph are entries on:

Climate: This entry is usually attached to the study as an annex and is in the form of a climatic summary or climatic study.

Listed under the heading of Weather Conditions are:

Precipitation,	Visibility,
Fog,	Atmospheric pressure,
Temperature,	Wind,
Humidity,	Light data.
Cloudiness,	

Weather information will normally be received from the Air Force weather service detachment that supports units of division size and larger. A limited amount of current weather data can also be obtained from the artillery meteorological section of division artillery and from the aviation unit in support of the division.

Subparagraph 2b, titled Terrain, is normally a combination of information and graphic portrayals produced by the engineer staff section and you. There are four major characteristics of information included under the subparagraph:

- ★ Relief and drainage.
- ★ Vegetation.
- ★ Surface materials.
- ★ Man-made features.

You should use specially colored maps or overlays to the maximum extent possible to illustrate each of the characteristics above and the effect of predicted weather conditions on them. Under each of the characteristics include those facts that will assist in the subsequent determination of the effects of the characteristics on the use of nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) and other important devices and equipment in implementing courses of action.

Subparagraph 2c is titled Additional Characteristics and the following are considered in separate categories:

- ★ Sociology.
- ★ Politics.
- ★ Economics.
- ★ Religion.
- ★ Psychology.
- ★ Science and technology.
- ★ Manpower.
- ★ Hydrography.

Under each of these separate characteristics, you list all facts that pertain to the area under study which may influence friendly and enemy courses of action. These characteristics are particularly important to CSS units. They also influence, to some extent, the decisions of all commanders and become increasingly important as the area of interest of a command increases. The information listed under this paragraph will normally be provided to you by the CMO or G5.

Paragraph 3--Military Aspects of the Area

In this paragraph, the facts covered in the previous paragraph are analyzed to determine their influence on factors affecting tactical and CSS activities considered in the development of specific courses of action. The analysis is divided into two parts -- tactical aspects and CSS aspects. The extent of the analysis for each of the two parts depends on the mission, those means available to accomplish the mission, and the possible means the enemy can use to prevent accomplishment of the mission. In considering the factors under each aspect, include the effects, as appropriate, of and on nuclear fires, chemical and enemy biological agents, and important devices and equipment used in implementing courses of action.

The tactical aspects you are concerned with are:

- ★ Observation and fire.
- ★ Concealment and cover.
- ★ Obstacles.
- ★ Key terrain features.
- ★ Avenues of Approach.

The memory aid for these factors is OCOKA.

Subparagraph 3a, Tactical Aspects:

Observation and Fire. Indicate graphically or describe the influence of weather, relief, vegetation, surface materials, man-made features, and other pertinent characteristics. Include any marked effects on surveillance devices, equipment based on line of sight, and fire delivery means. Effects on fire include effects on delivery means, fields of fire, and effectiveness of fires. Observation and fire are of concern to CSS units because they influence rear area protection considerations.

Concealment and Cover. Indicate graphically or describe the influence of weather relief, vegetation, and man-made features. Include, effects of and on nuclear fires, surveillance devices, and chemical and enemy biological agents. This discussion is oriented on protection of friendly and enemy forces and on the effects on other operations, to include use of guerrillas or irregular forces, infiltration and counterinfiltration, tactical cover and deception, CI armor, and artillery. This discussion also is oriented on site requirement for CSS tactical installations.

Obstacles. Indicate graphically or describe all natural and artificial obstacles and the influence of relief, weather, vegetation, surface materials, and man-made features. Include effects, of and on nuclear fires, chemical and enemy biological agents, and trafficability and accessibility. If it is of significant influence, indicate the effect of each obstacle on possible friendly and enemy courses of action. Obstacles and trafficability influence sites for CSS units.

Key Terrain Features. Based on the analysis of concealment and cover, observation and fire, obstacles, and the mission select the key terrain features. Consider any locality or area the seizure, retention, or control of which affords a marked advantage to either force. Briefly discuss, in turn, the influence of each key terrain feature listed. Discussion is oriented toward subsequent development of friendly and enemy courses of action. Revise as required by the commander's decision and the current situation. This discussion may be omitted when the enemy has no capability to secure or control terrain features that will materially affect the accomplishment of the mission.

Avenues of Approach. Based on all previous analysis of the tactical aspects, develop possible avenues of approach. Development of avenues of approach does not consider the dispositions of enemy forces. An avenue of approach must afford some facility of movement and room for adequate dispersion for a force large enough to have a significant effect on the outcome of the operation. When either opposing force has available an adequate number of aircraft that can be used to deploy troops and equipment forward of the battle area and can significantly affect accomplishment of the mission, air avenues of approach may be listed. If weather and terrain conditions do not significantly influence choice of flight paths, air avenues of approach are not listed. Enemy avenues of approach into the enemy battle area. When friendly and enemy forces are not in close contact, or when only security forces are in contact, avenues of approach to the battle area for both forces are listed. Each listing of an avenue of approach is accompanied by a brief discussion to provide a basis for subsequent development of possible courses of action by either force. For CSS units, the discussion of avenues of approach is based on rear area protection requirements.

Subparagraph 3b, Combat Service Support Aspects. In this paragraph you will analyze the facts listed in paragraph 2 and the subconclusions developed under the tactical aspects just presented. The analysis of the facts and subconclusions are used as a basis for further studies of the effects of CSS activities on friendly and enemy units. In this subparagraph the impacts of the military aspects of the area on CSS that influence the selection of a course of action by either force are determined.

Considering the major activities listed below you isolate those facts and subconclusions that significantly influence choices of possible courses of action by either friendly or enemy forces or that require special activities to ensure combat effectiveness and adequate support.

Personnel--of particular importance when weather and terrain conditions are severe; when the AO has a significant population, to include potential labor forces; or when political and economic conditions are unsettled. For example skills acquired prior to entry into service, such as, automobile mechanics, would be entered into the analysis at this point.

Logistics--of particular importance when weather and terrain conditions are severe, when the AO imposes additional logistics requirements or has significant resources of military value, or when political and economic conditions are unsettled. Detailed coverage is required for those commands whose mission is logistical support of other units.

Civil-military operations requirements--of particular importance to tactical units when the numbers of civilians in the area create control problems and restrict the use of firepower. Detailed coverage is required for commands with extensive CMO responsibilities.

Paragraph 4--Effects of Characteristics of the Area

This paragraph contains the conclusions reached on the basis of the facts and subconclusions developed in the previous paragraphs. The final conclusions are stated in terms of effects on the general courses of action available to both friendly and enemy forces as indicated below.

Subparagraph 4a, Effect on Enemy Courses of Action. In turn, list each significant possible enemy course of action, such as attack, defense, withdrawal, and use of air, armor, nuclear fires, chemical and biological agents, and guerrillas. Accompany each listed course of action using separate subparagraphs with a discussion to indicate the characteristics of the area favoring or not favoring the course of action. For attack courses of action, indicate the best defense areas and the best avenues of approach leading to these defense areas.

Subparagraph 4b, Effects on Own Courses of Action. Discuss as in subparagraph 4a those broad courses of action that will accomplish or facilitate accomplishment of the mission, such as attack or defense and withdrawal (including use of air, armor, nuclear fires and chemical agents, and irregular forces).

LESSON 3

PRACTICE EXERCISE

The following material will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. You receive reliable information the entire population of a town located in your unit's AO has not had any medical supplies since the enemy vacated the area 48 hours ago. Where should this information be included in the AO analysis?
 - a. This information should not be discussed in the analysis.
 - b. This information should be discussed under a "Health Services" paragraph to be included at the end of the analysis.
 - c. This information should be discussed in the subparagraph of "Population" under "Additional Characteristics".
 - d. This information should be discussed in the subparagraph of "Civil-Military Operations" under "Combat Service Support Aspects".
2. Where is the written analysis of the AO normally prepared?
 - a. Battalion.
 - b. Brigade.
 - c. Division.
 - d. Corps.
3. The weather and terrain analysis accomplished in IPB can provide data which will fully support subparagraphs _____ of the AO analysis?
 - a. 2a, 2c, 3a.
 - b. 2a, 2b, 3a.
 - c. 2b, 1a, 3b.
 - d. 2b, 1b, 3a.

4. A newly-assigned individual asks you how often an AO analysis is prepared. You reply:
 - a. An AO analysis is normally prepared every 24 hours, depending on the enemy situation and the desires of the commander.
 - b. Any time the intelligence officer feels a new analysis is necessary, one will be prepared.
 - c. An AO analysis is required for each mission and may involve a new analysis or an update of an existing analysis.
 - d. A new analysis is prepared each time a mission requirement is received from the G3/S3.
5. Who has the primary staff responsibility for initiating, coordinating, and ensuring completion of the AO analysis?
 - a. G2.
 - b. G5.
 - c. G3.
 - d. Commander.

LESSON 3

PRACTICE EXERCISE

<u>Item</u>	<u>Answer Key and Feedback</u>
1.	d (page 3-9, para 6).
2.	d (page 3-3, para 3).
3.	b (page 3-3, para 1).
4.	c (page 3-3, para 2).
5.	a (page 3-2, para 3).

LESSON 4

INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE

Critical Tasks: 301-336-2502
301-336-3502

OVERVIEW

Lesson Description:

In this lesson you will learn to read and answer questions about the preparation of the intelligence estimate.

Terminal Learning Objectives:

ACTION: Read and answer questions about the preparation of the intelligence estimate.

CONDITIONS: You will be given narrative information and examples from FM 34-10.

STANDARDS: You will be able to read and answer questions about the intelligence estimate in accordance with FM 34-10.

REFERENCE: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publication.

FM 34-10

INTRODUCTION

The intelligence estimate is normally prepared at division and is a logical, orderly examination of the intelligence affecting the mission. Its main purpose is to determine the courses of action open to the enemy commander and the probable order of their adoption. It provides an AO analysis and information on enemy strength, capability, and vulnerability. It is a basis for planning operations and disseminating intelligence.

Your intelligence officer has the continuing responsibility for preparing the intelligence estimate; other staff offices may provide him with information to include:

- ★ Revising and updating the intelligence estimate.
- ★ Being prepared to present an updated intelligence estimate to the commander at any time.
- ★ Maintaining a continuous estimate keeping the data mentally or in a loose-leaf binder.

Since there is: no regular frequency of presentation, the G2/S2 should on his own initiative present the revised and updated intelligence estimate to the commander whenever new developments occur.

To assist you in preparing an intelligence estimate remember--

- ★ The estimate is only as good as the collected intelligence used therein.
- ★ The estimate should be clear, concise, and brief.
- ★ Coverage must be adequate but limited to the specific mission.
- ★ Minimize references to other documents; references may be made to overlays, situation maps (SITMAPs) or previously published documents.
- ★ Due to limited assets below division, the intelligence estimate is normally prepared at division and higher headquarters and briefed down to battalion.

The following is an example of an intelligence estimate in outline format. Look over the format and then continue the lesson for a discussion of each paragraph in the estimate (see Figure 4-1).

(CLASSIFICATION)

Copy _____ of _____ Copies
Issuing Unit _____
Location _____
DTG _____
MSG Ref. Number _____

INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE NO. _____

Reference Line

Time Zone used throughout the estimate

1. Mission
2. The Area of Operations
 - a. Weather
 - b. Terrain
 - c. Other characteristics
3. Enemy Situation
 - a. Disposition
 - b. Composition
 - c. Strength
 - d. Recent and present significant activities
 - e. Peculiarities and weaknesses
4. Enemy Capabilities
 - a. Enumeration
 - b. Analysis and discussion
5. Conclusions
 - a. Effects of intelligence considerations on operations
 - b. Effects of the area of operations on our courses of action
 - c. Probable enemy courses of action
 - d. Enemy vulnerabilities

(CLASSIFICATION)

Figure 4-1. Format for Intelligence Estimate.

PART A - HEADING AND MISSION

Although little analysis is used in the preparation of the heading and mission statement of the intelligence estimate, its importance cannot be overlooked. Inaccuracies in the heading may cause confusion to recipients of the estimate and possibly lead to a security violation or compromise of your commander's operation.

Classification

The overall classification of your estimate must be the highest classification of the information contained therein. For example, you are preparing an estimate at brigade and using a division intelligence estimate containing an overall classification of SECRET. If the information you are extracting is classified CONFIDENTIAL and no other information contained within your estimate is classified higher, the overall classification of your estimate would be CONFIDENTIAL.

The overall classification must be conspicuously marked or stamped at the top and bottom of both the front and back pages.

All other pages must also be marked or stamped, top and bottom, with the highest classification of information appearing thereon to include the designation "UNCLASSIFIED".

The three security classifications to be used are:

- ★ TOP SECRET.
- ★ SECRET.
- ★ CONFIDENTIAL.

Administrative Information

On the first page of the intelligence estimate in the top right-hand corner is the administrative information. First you will record the copy number and the actual number of copies reproduced for dissemination; next is the issuing unit, which will be the unit you are assigned to. For example, if you are assigned to the S2 section, 1st Brigade, 52d Infantry Division (Mechanized) and preparing the intelligence estimate this entry would be: 1st Bde, 52d Inf Div (Mech).

The location entry would be the actual location of your unit to include coordinates. For example, although your division headquarters may be located in BAD HERSFELD, GERMANY, the 1st Brigade (your unit of assignment) is located at GERTERODE. Your entry would, therefore, be: GERTERODE (NB4843), GERMANY.

The date/time group (DTG) is that time the estimate is signed by your G2 or commander and the effective time of the estimate. The DTG consists of--

- ★ The day, for example, "31".
- ★ The time, for example, "1100".
- ★ The time zone suffix, for example, "T".
- ★ The month, for example, "Aug".
- ★ The year, for example, "1992".

The above DTG is written as 311100T Aug 1992.

In a tactical situation, it is highly probable the enemy will be monitoring your radio communications. It may even know the purposes of the intelligence products being disseminated from unit to unit. For obvious security reasons, it is essential intelligence products discussed over nonsecure communication lines not be referred to by name. Rather a message reference number, consisting of a combination of letters and numbers and which in no way refers to the intelligence product is used.

The message reference number may be provided by the C-E officer, the G2/S2, or by consulting your local unit SOP.

The estimates are numbered consecutively throughout the calendar year. However, this number should not be used when acknowledging or discussing the estimate over nonsecure communication lines.

The reference will list maps, charts, or other documents required to understand the estimate. References to maps include:

- ★ Country or area.
- ★ Map series number, edition, if required.
- ★ Scale.
- ★ Map sheet name.
- ★ Map sheet number.

The time zone suffix will depend on your location. The suffix for your location has been predetermined and is included in your unit SOP.

Mission

The first paragraph of the estimate will contain the mission statement. The mission statement must be accurately expressed to avoid confusing or misleading the user in the estimate. The possibility of the preparer of the estimate misstating the mission is present since the G2 section will have received OPORDs from various command echelons (that is, higher headquarters and adjacent units) and each order will contain its own mission statement. For example, if you are an intelligence analyst at

brigade, you may receive mission statements from both division and corps. The mission statement of the estimate you are preparing will be that of the unit to which you are assigned, that is, the statement issued by your brigade commander.

EXAMPLE: The brigade will delay on-line in zone south from RANSBACH (NB6431) to MORLED (NB6009), and on orders, assume defensive positions along the FULDA river south from OBERHAUN (NB5030) to HUTZDORD (NB4115).

PART B - AREA OF OPERATIONS

This paragraph discusses the influence of the AO used in arriving at conclusions. It is based on the facts and conclusions of IPB and the AO analysis, if one has been prepared. It may be just a reference to an AO analysis, if adequate coverage and discussion are contained therein.

Weather

The first topic discussed under the AO is the weather. The existing situation, the effect on enemy courses of action, and the effect on own courses of action should be discussed.

Under existing situation include light data and either a weather forecast or climatic information. Use appendixes for detailed information.

When describing the effect on enemy courses of action include the effects of weather on each broad course of action (such as attack, defend). Also predict if the weather favors the course of action. Among the courses of action, include use of chemical agents; nuclear weapons; and special methods, techniques, equipment, procedures, or forces.

Under effect on own courses of action describe in the same manner as for the enemy, except the estimate excludes the use of NBC agents.

Terrain

The second topic discussed under the AO is terrain. Again, the existing situation and the effects on enemy and own courses of action are discussed.

For the existing situation use graphic representations such as IPB templates where possible. Use annexes for detailed material. Include as much information as necessary for an understanding of observation and fire, concealment and cover, obstacles, key terrain features, and avenues of approach. Include effects of nuclear fires, enemy biological and chemical agents, and any other pertinent considerations on each of these factors.

For the effects on enemy and own courses of action describe them in the same manner as for effect of weather.

Other Characteristics

The last topic discussed under the AO is other characteristics. The following additional characteristics considered pertinent are included in separate subparagraphs: sociology, politics, economics, psychology, and other factors. Other factors may include such items as science and technology, material, transportation, manpower, and hydrography. These factors are analyzed using the same subheading as weather and terrain.

PART C - ENEMY SITUATION

This paragraph gives information on the enemy which will permit later development of enemy capabilities and vulnerabilities and refinement of these capabilities into a specific course of action and its relative probability of adoption.

The subparagraphs of the enemy situation are disposition, composition, strength, recent and present significant activities, and peculiarities and weaknesses.

Disposition should include reference to overlays, enemy SITMAPs, or previously published documents.

Composition should summarize enemy AO that can influence accomplishment of the mission. Reference may be made to previously published documents. Special mention is made of units capable of EW, low intensity conflict operations, and other special operations.

Enemy strength is listed as committed forces, reinforcements, air, nuclear weapons, and chemical and biological agents. The purpose of this listing is to assist in developing enemy capabilities and vulnerabilities for use by the commander and staff in selecting courses of action. The unit mission, enemy's location, enemy doctrine, and the command level at which the estimate is being prepared are factors to be considered.

Committed forces. List those enemy ground maneuver units currently in contact and those ground maneuver units with which imminent contact can be expected regardless of the specific friendly course of action implemented. Designation of enemy forces as committed forces depends on disposition, location, controlling headquarters, and doctrine. The intelligence officer usually accounts for committed forces based on the size unit doctrinally used to oppose the friendly unit. Generally, enemy units are counted in terms of units two echelons below the friendly unit's size (for example, a brigade S2 normally considers committed forces in terms of companies; a division G2, in terms of battalions; and a corps G2, in terms of regiments). If there is doubt whether a unit is committed or a reinforcement, it is considered a reinforcement. This attributes to the enemy the maximum capability to reinforce its forces to oppose a given friendly course of action.

Reinforcements. Include designation and location. Reinforcements are those enemy maneuver units that may or may not be used against us, depending on our choice of a specific course of action and enemy plans. Reinforcements are enemy forces which are neither committed against a friendly force nor committed outside the friendly zone or sector, but which reasonably are considered capable of closing with the friendly force in time to affect the accomplishment of the mission. Imminent contact is not expected. Disposition, location, control level, or other factors at the time of the estimate are considered in determining which enemy forces are reinforcements.

Aircraft. List the number of enemy aircraft by type within operational radius. Include the number of possible sorties per day by type of aircraft.

Nuclear weapons and chemical and biological agents. Estimate the number, type, yield, and delivery means of enemy nuclear weapons and chemical and biological munitions or agents available to the enemy.

Recent and present significant activities. List selected items of information to provide a basis for analysis to determine relative probability of adoption of specific course of action and enemy vulnerabilities. Enemy failure to take expected actions is listed as well as positive information.

Peculiarities and weaknesses. Based on knowledge of enemy tactical doctrine, practices, the principles of war, the AO, and the enemy situation previously described and discussed, list peculiarities and weaknesses, and briefly describe each, indicating the extent to which they may be vulnerable and how they influence possible friendly courses of action. The items listed are grouped under the headings indicated below:

- ★ Personnel. An estimate of strength usually is included in less than 80 percent of authorized strength. Status of morale is include, if known.
- ★ Intelligence. An estimate of enemy intelligence success, ineffectiveness, and susceptibility to deception and detection usually is included.
- ★ Operations. An estimate of combat effectiveness usually is included if less than excellent.
- ★ Logistics. An estimate of the enemy's capability to support its forces logistically is included if there are apparent weaknesses.
- ★ Civil-military operations. An estimate of the attitudes of the enemy and the civilian populace and the status of food supply, medical facilities, communication, and other critical resources usually is included.
- ★ Personalities. An estimate of the capabilities and/or weaknesses of the enemy commander and principal staff officers usually is included.

PART D - ENEMY CAPABILITIES

Based on all the previous information and analysis, develop and list enemy capabilities. The listing provides a basis for analyzing the available information to arrive at those capabilities the enemy can adopt as specific courses of action and their relative probability of adoption.

Enumeration. State what, when, where, and in what strength for each capability. For example:

- ★ Attack now along our front with 10 reinforced motorized rifle battalions and one reconnaissance battalion supported by all available artillery and air.
- ★ Defend now in present positions with eight motorized rifle companies supported by all available artillery and air.
- ★ Reinforce his attack or defense with all or part of the following units at the places and times indicated.

Analysis and Discussion. This subparagraph is for analyzing and discussing each enemy capability separately. Consideration of enemy deception measures is included. All the pertinent previous information and conclusions are tabulated as either supporting or rejecting the adoption of the capability. After listing all the indicators, each capability is judged from the enemy point of view of whether the adoption of the capability is advantageous to the enemy. Such judgments need not be made if the conclusion is obvious or if there is no evidence the enemy will adopt the capability, except when the capability is one that will make the accomplishment of the friendly mission highly doubtful or impossible. This exception is to focus attention on dangerous threats.

PART E - REPORT CONCLUSIONS

Based on all the previous information and analysis, conclusions are stated concerning the total effects of the AO on friendly courses of action; the courses of action most likely to be adopted by the enemy, including their relative probability of adoption and the effects of enemy vulnerabilities that can be exploited. These conditions assist in the selection of a friendly course of action.

Effects of intelligence consideration on operations. Indicate whether the mission can be supported from the intelligence standpoint. Indicate which course(s) of action can best be supported.

Effects of the AO on own courses of action. For attack courses of action, indicate the best avenues of approach. For defensive courses of action, indicate the best defense areas and the best avenues of approach leading to and into the defense areas. This subparagraph is omitted if the discussion of the effects of the area on own courses of action in paragraph 2 has been omitted because of the unavailability of a current AO analysis.

Probable enemy courses of action. List courses of action in order of relative probability of action that can be executed concurrently. Usually, no more than two or three courses of action, in order of adoption probability, can be justified by the available evidence.

Enemy vulnerabilities. List the effects of peculiarities and weaknesses that result in vulnerabilities exploitable at own, higher, or lower command levels. The order in listing these vulnerabilities has no significance.

LESSON 4

PRACTICE EXERCISE

The following material will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. The G2/S2 should on his own initiative present the revised and updated intelligence estimate to the commander:
 - a. Every 24 hours.
 - b. Whenever new developments occur.
 - c. When unit is redeployed.
 - d. Only when commander receives a new mission.
2. Which of the following describes the primary purpose of the intelligence estimate?
 - a. Identify gaps in current intelligence holdings.
 - b. Determine courses of action and probable order of adoption by the enemy.
 - c. Inform subordinate units of the identification, strength, and disposition of the enemy forces opposing them.
 - d. Describe the area of operations and enemy military situation.
3. At which echelon is the intelligence estimate normally prepared?
 - a. Battalion.
 - b. Brigade.
 - c. Division.
 - d. Company.
4. The overall classification of the intelligence estimate must be conspicuously marked or stamped on:
 - a. The top of both the front and back pages.
 - b. The top and bottom of the front page.
 - c. The top and bottom of all pages.
 - d. The top and bottom of both the front and back pages.

5. You are preparing the intelligence estimate at battalion and using a division estimate containing an overall classification of TOP SECRET. The information you extract is SECRET and no other information contained within your estimate is classified higher. What is the overall classification of your intelligence estimate?
- a. UNCLASSIFIED.
 - b. CONFIDENTIAL.
 - c. SECRET.
 - d. TOP SECRET.
6. Using the information provided, what is the correct DTG?
- The day, "12"
The time, "1530"
The time zone suffix, "Z"
The month, "October"
The year, "1992"
- a. 150012Z Oct 1992.
 - b. 150012T Oct 1992.
 - c. 121530T Oct 1992.
 - d. 121530Z Oct 1992.
7. The designation of enemy forces as committed forces depends on:
- a. Disposition, doctrine, controlling headquarters, and location.
 - b. Composition, disposition, strength, doctrine.
 - c. Disposition, location, composition, doctrine.
 - d. Controlling headquarters, strength, location, doctrine.
8. Enumeration of enemy capabilities consists of:
- a. Consideration of enemy deception measures.
 - b. Capabilities are judged from enemy point of view.
 - c. Listing of enemy capabilities and relative probability of adoption.
 - d. Analysis and discussion of each enemy capability.

9. Which paragraph of the intelligence estimate includes the total effects of the AO on friendly courses of action, the courses of action most likely to be adopted by the enemy and enemy vulnerabilities?
- a. Enemy capabilities.
 - b. Conclusions.
 - c. Enemy situation.
 - d. Area of operations.

LESSON 4

PRACTICE EXERCISE

<u>Item</u>	<u>Answer Key and Feedback</u>
1.	b (page 4-1, para 4).
2.	b (page 4-1, para 2).
3.	c (page 4-1, para 2).
4.	d (page 4-4, para 3).
5.	c (page 4-4, para 2).
6.	d (page 4-5, para 1).
7.	a (page 4-7, para 8).
8.	c (page 4-9, para 2).
9.	b (page 4-9, para 6).

LESSON 5

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

Critical Tasks: 301-336-1201
301-336-2301
301-336-3401

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson you will learn to read and answer questions about the intelligence summary.

Terminal Learning Objectives:

ACTION: Read and answer questions about the intelligence summary.

CONDITIONS: You will be given narrative information and examples from FM 34-1 and STANAG 2022.

STANDARDS: You will be able to read and answer questions about the intelligence summary in accordance with FM 34-1 and STANAG 2022.

REFERENCES: The material contained within this lesson was derived from the following publications.

FM 34-1
STANAG 2022

INTRODUCTION

The intelligence summary (INTSUM) is a synopsis of the enemy situation in forward and rear areas, his operations and capabilities, and current specific information on the weather and terrain. It is normally prepared every six hours, although the length of the reporting period will vary with the situation and the desires of the commander. It brings the recipient up-to-date on the current enemy situation by briefly presenting the integrated "picture" developed from many single items of information collected by the agency preparing the INTSUM. Intelligence annexes and other intelligence products whose main purpose is not to disseminate OB intelligence will reference the INTSUM.

Some of the uses of the INTSUM are--

- ★ Keeping higher headquarters up-to-date on the enemy situation which is developing at a lower unit.

- ★ Providing a second check on previously disseminated intelligence.
- ★ Assisting in the integration of lower units' intelligence into the higher headquarters' intelligence reports.

The INTSUM is a NATO-standardized report that has no prescribed format except the acronym INTSUM will be the first item of the report.

You will learn to prepare the INTSUM in the format outlined below:

1. INTSUM (Number) FOR THE PERIOD ENDING (DTG/Month/Year).**
2. ISSUING UNIT.**
3. SUMMARY OF ENEMY ACTIVITY FOR THE PERIOD.
 - A. Ground Activity
 - B. Trace of Forward Elements
 - C. Potential Targets for Nuclear Weapons
 - D. Nuclear Activity
 - E. Chemical and Biological Activity
 - F. Air Activity
 - G. Other (New Tactics, Counterintelligence, and so on)
4. ENEMY PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT LOSSES.
 - A. Personnel (Killed in Action)
 - B. EPW
 - C. Equipment Destroyed or Captured
5. NEW OBSTACLES AND BARRIERS.
6. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES.
7. NEW IDENTIFICATIONS.
 - A. Units
 - B. Personalities
8. ENEMY MOVEMENTS.
9. ESTIMATED NUMBER AND TYPES OF VEHICLES.
10. WEATHER AND TERRAIN CONDITIONS.
11. BRIEF DISCUSSION OF CAPABILITIES AND VULNERABILITIES.**
12. CONCLUSIONS.**

****NOTE:** These numbered paragraphs are always included when preparing the **INTSUM**. Paragraphs and subparagraphs for which no information has been obtained will be omitted in the preparation of the INTSUM. Each topic reported upon will retain the numerical and letter designation outlined above.

If the volume of incoming information justifies it, a workbook may be established to facilitate the systematic recording of information with all the items on a particular subject grouped together for ready reference. The workbook assists in sorting, evaluating, and interpreting information and preparing reports. The workbook is a temporary record and not distributed to an outside agency. It is kept current and obsolete entries are deleted. Index tabs are labeled to help prepare the INTSUM (see Figure 5-1).

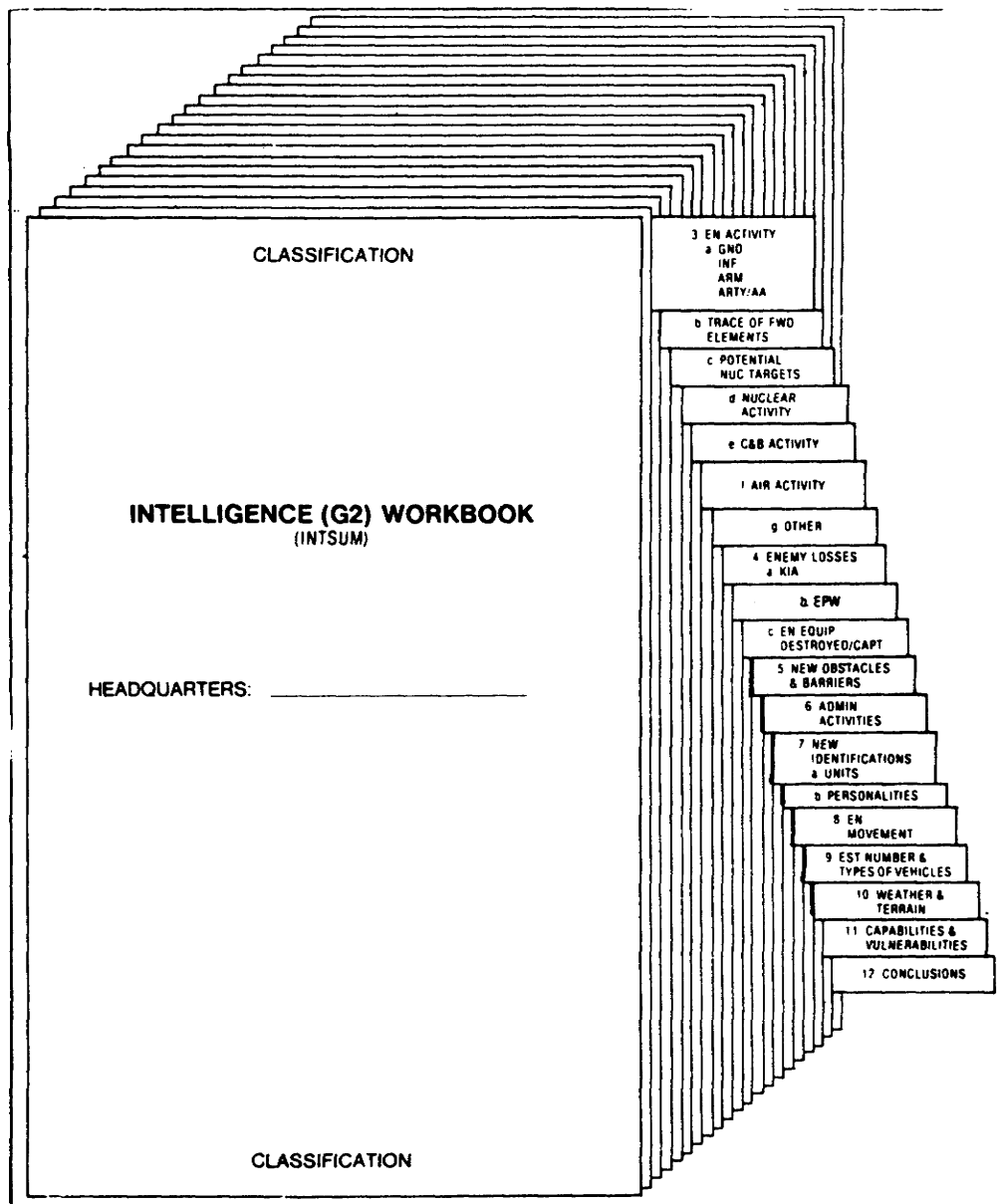


Figure 5-1. Intelligence Workbook.

Paragraph 1--INTSUM

Paragraph 1 is always the acronym INTSUM and immediately followed by a number. The numbering sequence normally begins at the start of an operation and continues sequentially until the operation is complete. However, the SOP of the major command will usually dictate the manner in which INTSUMs are numbered.

Immediately after the INT SUM number comes the statement FOR THE PERIOD ENDING. Then comes the DTG followed by the month and year.

For example, you are preparing the INTSUM for 14 June 1992. The unit SOP tells you that the INTSUM will be prepared at 0600, 1200, 1800, and 2400 hours local time. If the last INTSUM number used was 37 and it is now 1800 hours, your paragraph 1 would read:

INTSUM 38 for the period ending 141800 Jun 92.

REMEMBER: Paragraph 1 is always included in the report.

Paragraph 2--Issuing Unit

Paragraph 2 is the designation of the headquarters which is preparing or issuing the INTSUM. It is always included.

As an example, you are with the S2 section of the 1st Brigade, 21st Infantry Div. (Mech) and working on the INTSUM. Your paragraph 2 would read:

1st Bde, 21st Inf Div (MECH)

REMEMBER: Paragraph 2 is always included in the INTSUM.

At this time you are starting to develop the main body of the INTSUM. All significant information will be placed under its appropriate paragraph or subparagraph.

Although you will learn to record and prepare entries using all of the paragraphs and subparagraphs of the INTSUM, keep in mind any paragraph and/or subparagraph that has no intelligence/information recorded under it will be omitted. However, paragraphs 1, 2, 11, and 12 will always be included in the INTSUM.

Paragraph 3--Summary of Enemy Activity

Paragraph 3 is titled SUMMARY OF ENEMY ACTIVITIES FOR THE PERIOD and abbreviated on the tab as EN ACTIVITY. This paragraph is a summary of the major or significant enemy activities that occurred during the period of the report.

a. Ground Activity.

Note this paragraph tab has included within it, subparagraph a, Ground Activity (abbreviated GND on the tab), and contains information dealing with infantry, armor, artillery, and antiaircraft units/activities. The information in this subparagraph includes entries on estimated strength, composition, disposition, and any other items of significance pertaining to these ground units.

b. Trace of the Forward Elements.

Subparagraph b is where you describe the most forward location or main location of the enemy forces. These positions will be given as a pinpoint position, an area boundary, or as a series of connecting points. You use whichever is applicable.

For operations in which ground forces are directly involved, to include close air support of ground forces, the universal transverse mercator (UTM) system will be used to the maximum extent practicable.

- ★ A pinpoint position using the UTM will be one grid coordinate, that is, PC645334.
- ★ To give the enemy's location using the area boundary in UTM coordinates, you will use grid coordinates to describe the area in which the enemy is located. This may require many grid coordinates. For example, "Enemy force(s) within CP554221, DP662214, CQ221665, and DQ232755".
- ★ A series of connecting points would locate the enemy's forward trace. For example, "Enemy along trace running from CP553224 to CP566258 to CP573306 to CP591332". Again, these are UTM coordinates.

c. Potential Nuclear Targets.

Subparagraph c is where you list all potential nuclear targets that may warrant engagement by friendly forces. Such targets may encompass, but are not limited to: Concentration of troops, armor and artillery units, major headquarters, nuclear launching sites, missile units, and storage facilities. When you list any potential target in this subparagraph, give the location using UTM grid coordinates and the DTG of the observation of the target.

d. Nuclear Activity.

Subparagraph d is where you list enemy use of, or capability to use, nuclear weapons observed during the reporting period. Also included are any changes to previously reported capabilities. For example, if in your last INTSUM you reported the location of a SCALEBOARD missile launching unit, and this unit had been augmented with additional launch capability, you report this. You give the location, using UTM grid coordinates, on

all observations of artillery, missile, and air capabilities (nuclear) as well as actual use of nuclear weapons. When reporting the use of nuclear weapons, you should give the grid coordinates of ground zero, the estimated yield/size of the weapons used, the method of delivery (artillery, aircraft, and so on), and the DTG of the detonation. The items of information you cannot answer will be so stated when preparing the INTSUM. You also report the location of radiologically-contaminated areas, under this subparagraph.

e. Chemical and Biological Activity.

Subparagraph e is where you indicate when the enemy uses CB agents. You give the type (chemical, biological), the location of use with UTM grid coordinates, and DTG of occurrence. CB agents can be delivered by a variety of weapon systems-tactical aircraft, SCUD and FROG surface-to-surface missiles, multiple-rocket launchers, mortars, landmines, and artillery gun/howitzer above 122mm caliber.

f. Air Activity.

Subparagraph f is where you summarize all enemy air activity that has occurred during the reporting period affecting operations. Included in the summarization will be the location in UTM grid coordinates, the DTG of occurrence, and the type(s) of aircraft involved. Some of the types of enemy air activity include close air support of ground actions, air interdiction or air raids on friendly positions, and aerial reconnaissance.

g. Other.

Subparagraph g is where you list any item/activity not properly reported in any other paragraph or subparagraph. Entries include information on new tactics used by the enemy, all CI activities, enemy use of electronic countermeasures (ECM) /jamming, strobing, interference, and so on, of radars and/or radios, and use of searchlights for artificial battlefield illumination. Again, you give the location in UTM grid coordinates and the DTG of occurrence.

Paragraph 4--Enemy Personnel and Equipment Losses

Paragraph 4 is titled Enemy Losses and is a summary of enemy personnel and equipment losses that occurred during the reporting period.

a. Killed in Action.

This subparagraph contains information on confirmed and estimated enemy personnel losses, and estimated wounded in action (WIA). Confirmed killed in action (KIA) is based upon actual body count while estimated KIA and WIA are judgments of the individuals engaged in the action.

b. Enemy Prisoner of War.

Subparagraph b is where you list the number of EPW captured during the reporting period.

c. Enemy Equipment Destroyed or Captured.

Subparagraph c is where you list by quantity and type, any and all material and/or equipment that was destroyed, captured, and damaged during the reporting period. Each of the categories, destroyed, captured, and damaged will be listed separately. For example, you have the following entry in the workbook. 2 x mdm tks destroyed, 4 x BRDM destroyed, 3 x BRDM damaged, 25 x RPG-7 captured, 20 x 7.62mm AKM with 1000 rds captured.

You would categorize the above as follows:

1. Destroyed- 2 x mdm tks
 4 x BRDM
2. Captured- 25 x RPG-7
 20 x 7.62mm AKM
 1000 rds 7.62mm
3. Damaged- 3 x BRDM

Paragraph 5--New Obstacles and Barriers

Paragraph 5 is titled New Obstacles and Barriers and where you list any newly located obstacles/barriers. Some of the more common obstacles/barriers are.

- ★ Stumps, posts, and other log obstacles.
- ★ Abatis--a defense formed of felled trees with the sharpened ends facing the enemy.
- ★ Chemically-contaminated areas.
- ★ Minefields.
- ★ Tank ditches and craters.
- ★ Wire entanglements.
- ★ Tree blowdown caused by the blast wave of a nuclear explosion.

When preparing this paragraph, you list the location of the obstacle using UTM grid coordinates and give the DTG of the observation.

Paragraph 6--Administrative Activities

Paragraph 6 is titled Administrative Activities and where you summarize enemy activities pertaining to personnel replacements, supply buildup, or other unusual logistical activity. However, you do not include intelligence/information reported elsewhere in the INTSUM concerning these activities. For example, if the workbook had an entry stating the 1st Bn,

46th MRR, 128th MRD had received 121 replacements, your summary statement would be "1st Bn, 46th MRR received 121 replacements". You would not have to give the complete composition of the units as this intelligence/information would be covered under subparagraph 3a, Enemy Activities--Ground.

Paragraph 7--New Identifications

Paragraph 7 is titled New Identifications and where you list all newly identified units and individuals of importance that may have any significant impact on the operational aspects of a unit's use, tactics, scheme of maneuver, morale, and capabilities.

a. Units.

This subparagraph a lists the friendly unit making the identification of the enemy unit, the location of the enemy unit, UTM grid coordinates, and the DTGs when the enemy unit(s) were located.

b. Personalities.

Subparagraph b is where you list significant individuals identified during the reporting period. You include name, rank or title, and unit designation. If any of the information is unknown, list information that you have concerning the individual(s). For example, your workbook has an entry that lists LTC SHISHKEVICH as the commander of the U/I Medium Tank Battalion of the 40th Motorized Rifle Regiment. The code number of the unit is VEA276 and the unit's CP is located at NB334661. The identifying unit was the 3d Bn, 2d Bde. Your listing for the draft INTSUM would read:

"7b. U/I Mdm Tk Bn commander is LTC SHISHKEVICH, identified by 3d Bn, 2d Bde."

You would not include the location of the enemy unit nor the unit's code number because these items of intelligence/information would be annotated in subparagraph 7a.

Paragraph 8--Enemy Movements

Paragraph 8 is titled Enemy Movements and where you summarize significant enemy movements by type, activity, location, and unit identification, if known. Typical entries under this paragraph would include:

- ★ Unit moves to new location.
- ★ Unit's location initially determined.
- ★ Enemy attack covered (kilometers) in last hours.
- ★ Enemy withdrawal covered (kilometers) in last hours.

Paragraph 9--Estimated Number and Types of Vehicles

Paragraph 9 is where you summarize by type the estimated number of vehicles and aircraft the enemy has available for use. For example, you know a medium tank battalion has 40 tanks and 40 BRDM vehicles authorized and assigned. If during the reporting period, friendly forces had destroyed five tanks and six BRDMs and seriously damaged two tanks and four BRDMs, you would report the estimated enemy vehicles available is 33 medium tanks and 30 BRDMs.

Paragraph 10--Weather and Terrain Conditions

Paragraph 10 is titled Weather and Terrain Conditions and where you summarize the effects of the weather upon the terrain and how it affects your unit's operations. Typical entries under this paragraph include:

- ★ Trafficability--ground frozen, muddy, and so on.
- ★ Visibility--effects on observation, close air support, and so on, during periods of fog, mist, low clouds, and so on.
- ★ River/Stream Fordability--effects of heavy rains or lack of rain.
- ★ Extremes in Temperatures--effects on personnel and equipment.
- ★ Wind--effects on CB use and nuclear fallout.

Paragraph 11--Capabilities and Vulnerabilities

Paragraph 11 is titled Capabilities and Vulnerabilities and where you summarize the enemy's activities that occurred during the reporting period. This summarization is based on all of the intelligence/information presented in the INTSUM. For example, you have listed in subparagraph 3a that an enemy attack on HILL 338 with approximately two motorized rifle companies and supported by six medium tanks had been repulsed. You have also listed in paragraph 6 the enemy was continuing to strengthen his positions by the addition of a new minefield with double apron barbed wire. Your summary statement might read "Enemy capable of continuing defense in present position, making local attacks to improve his defensive position".

REMEMBER: This paragraph is **ALWAYS** included in the **INTSUM**.

Paragraph 12--Conclusions

Paragraph 12 is titled Conclusions and where you state the course(s) of action the enemy most probably will adopt. The course(s) of action you estimate the enemy will adopt is developed from all the intelligence/information contained in the INTSUM for the reporting period. For example, using the same entries in the workbook presented in the example for paragraph 11, your conclusion statement might be "Enemy to

continue to defend in present location most probable". Normally the statement will include the words most probable.

REMEMBER: This paragraph is **ALWAYS** included in the **INTSUM**.

LESSON 5

PRACTICE EXERCISE

The following material will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. List the numbers And titles of the four paragraphs always included INTSUM, when it is being prepared.
2. What is the format for the INTSUM and how often is it disseminated?
3. Given the intelligence/information on the next page and using the format shown below, prepare a draft of paragraphs 3 and 4 of the INTSUM.

FORMAT

3. EN ACTIVITY

- a. GND
INF
ARM
ARTY/AA
- b. Trace of
FWD ELEMENTs
- c. Potential
NUC Targets
- d. Nuclear
Activity
- e. C&B
Activity
- f. Air
Activity
- g. OTHER

4. Enemy Losses

- a. KIA
- b. EPW
- c. EN EQUIP
DEST/CAPT

INTELLIGENCE/INFORMATION

1. 1st Bde rpts Nuc Wpn detonated at 150420 over HILL 345 (NB554318). Delivery means unknown, estimated yield 1.0 KT.
2. 2d Bde rpts recon patrol loc En minefield, type unknown, NB765324 at 150200.
3. CI arrested three saboteurs at NB504247 at 150215.
4. 1st Bde rpts enemy attack on HILL 345 by regimental-size unit supported by 40 tanks and approx 250 rds of 122/152mm arty. Attack supported by five enemy U/I type aircraft bombing and strafing at 150440.
5. 2d Bde rpts EPW states CP of 128th MRD loc at NB656422 at 150245 (C-3).
6. 3d Bde rpts jamming of radars started at 150425.
7. 1st Bde rpts enemy attack continues. Friendly losses hvy. 5 x mdm enemy tks destroyed, 7 x damaged; 2 x aircraft destroyed by Redeye. Other retired to the NW at 150445.
8. EPW states Co of 3d Bn, 46th MRR is LTC DAVIDENKO at 150300 (F-6).
9. 3d Bde rpts est Co force attacked HILL 221 (NB483306) supported by 3 x mdm tks and light arty fire at 150435.
10. TAC AIR rpts approx 90 x mdm tks move North along Hwy 8 vic NB588476 at 150455.
11. 1st Bde rpts enemy using double envelopment maneuver not encountered before at 150450.
12. 3d Bde rpts attack repulsed. Enemy losses 1 x mdm tk destroyed, 1 x damaged; 11 x KIA, est 20 x KIA, est 15 x WIA; 5 x EPW at 150450.
13. 1st Bde rpts attack repulsed at 150520. Enemy losses to follow.
14. 1st Bde rpts enemy losses as 122 x KIA, est 100 x KIA, est 35 x WIA; 27 x EPW; total of 25 x mdm tks destroyed, 9 x damaged, 33 x BMP dest, 22 x damaged, 2 x U/I aircraft dest.

LESSON 5

PRACTICE EXERCISE

<u>Item</u>	<u>Answer Key and Feedback</u>
1.	<p>Paragraph 1 - INTSUM (number) for the period ending (DTG/Month/Year). Paragraph 2 - Section and Unit preparing the INTSUM. Paragraph 11 - Capabilities and Vulnerabilities. Paragraph 12 - Conclusions (page 5-5, para 6).</p>
2.	<p>The INTSUM has no prescribed format. The format will be established by the commander. The INTSUM is normally prepared every six hours, although the length of the reporting period will vary with the situation and the desires of the commander (page 5-2, para 1).</p>
3.	<p>Para 3a Enemy increasing its attacks in area. Attacked 1st Bde with Regimental-size unit, 40 x mdm tks and approx 250 rds of 122/152mm arty at 150440. Attack repulsed. Attacked 3d Bde with est company size force, 3 x mdm tks, light arty fire at NB483306 at 150435.</p> <p>Para 3c 90 x mdm tks mov North on hwy 8 vic NB588476 at 150455. 128 MRD CP loc NB656422 at 150245 (C-3).</p> <p>Para 3d Nuc wpn detonated NB554318 at 150420, est yield 1.0 KT, delivery means unknown.</p> <p>Para 3f Five enemy U/1 type aircraft bombed and strafed in support of attack at NB554318 for five minutes starting at 150440.</p> <p>Para 3g CI arrested three saboteurs at NB504247 at 150215. 3d Bde received jamming starting at 150425 just before attack. Double envelopment maneuver encountered first time by 1st Bde.</p> <p>Para 4a 133 x KIA, est 120 x KIA, est 100 x WIA.</p> <p>Para 4b 32 x EPW.</p> <p>Para 4c 26 x mdm tks destroyed, 10 x damaged, 33 x BMP destroyed, 22 x damaged, 2 x U/I aircraft destroyed.</p>

EXPLANATION of question 3.

Paragraph 3 is a summarization of the enemy activities during the reporting period. Based on the information available, enemy appears to be more aggressive in its operations. This is because of the use of a nuclear weapon and the size of the attacking force. Subparagraph 3b uses intelligence/information items 2 and 10 which may be considered as potential nuclear targets for friendly forces. Subparagraph 3d explains nuclear weapon use by enemy and lists the location of the burst and the estimated yield, and tells the delivery means was not known. Subparagraph 3f describes the enemy use of aircraft in the support of the attack on HILL 345. You include in the INTSUM the type of aircraft, if known, and give the length of time the attack/activity lasted. Subparagraph 3g is where you place all other activities that occur not listed elsewhere in the INTSUM. In this case, items 3, 6, and 11 are placed in this subparagraph. These items deal with the three saboteurs, the jamming of the radars, and the maneuver used by the enemy against the 1st Bde as encountered for the first time. Subparagraph 4a uses items 12 and 14 in determining the enemy's losses of personnel-confirmed KIA, (confirmed body count), estimated KIA, and estimated WIA. Subparagraph 4b gives the number of enemy personnel taken captive and, again, was derived from items 12 and 14. Subparagraph 4c is where you list the enemy equipment and material losses. Items 12 and 14 give this information. You list the destroyed, damaged, and captured equipment by type. Item 7 was an interim report and is not added to the quantities given in item 14 because item 14 told you the equipment losses listed were the totals.

LESSON 6

DISSEMINATION OF INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTS

Critical Tasks 071-331-0803
071-332-5022
113-571-1005
301-336-1302
301-336-1505
301-336-1507
301-336-2302
301-336-2501
301-336-2507
301-336-3507
301-336-1320

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION

In this lesson you will learn to read and answer questions about the dissemination of intelligence products, weather and climate reports, situation reports, patrol reports, imagery analysis reports, interrogation and translation reports, and special information reports.

Terminal Learning Objectives:

ACTION: You will be able to read and answer questions about dissemination of intelligence products, weather and climate reports, situation reports, patrol reports, imagery analysis reports, interrogation and translation reports, and special information reports.

CONDITIONS: You will be given narrative information and examples from AR 105-31, FM 34-1, STANAG 2022.

STANDARDS: You will be able to read and answer questions about dissemination of intelligence products, and the various reports in accordance with AR 105-31, FM 34-1, and STANAG 2022.

REFERENCES: The material contained within the lesson was derived from the following publications.

AR 105-31
FM 34-1
STANAG 2020

INTRODUCTION

Intelligence and combat information are of little value if not delivered when and where needed. Failure in this respect defeats a thorough and

successful collection and processing effort. Since most intelligence and all combat information are time-sensitive, they must be disseminated to commanders and others who need them, when they need them, and in a form they can use.

The free, timely exchange of intelligence and combat information is critical to success on the battlefield events--fast-moving battles dictate the need for transmitting information quickly. Electrical message, data link, secure voice radio, and courier are the primary dissemination means. Fragmentary reports transmitted quickly carry the bulk of intelligence and are preferred over schedule-driven, standardized reports. Although the methods and means used to disseminate intelligence and combat information are similar, there are significant differences that must be considered.

Dissemination completed in a timely manner enables commanders to make decisions with confidence. It also provides knowledge in light of new information which may be processed. At each echelon, intelligence is used in much the same way. The means of dissemination are likewise similar at all levels but volume, distribution, and frequency vary. Intelligence is disseminated within the producing headquarters and to the next higher, next lower, and adjacent units. Dissemination to lower and adjacent units is more difficult and yet more important, because--

- ★ The intelligence picture at lower echelons changes more rapidly.
- ★ The requirement for greater detail may result in delay.
- ★ The specialized intelligence produced only at higher echelons may have significant bearing on the operations of lower echelons.

Brigade and battalion commanders and fire support units use combat information in order to take immediate action against the enemy. Any element that obtains combat information must disseminate it by the fastest, most direct means available. This can be achieved by entering the appropriate intelligence net or command net. A relaying headquarters can be used when direct communication isn't possible. Combat information also is reported through intelligence channels for processing and dissemination. The field artillery intelligence officer assists in disseminating targeting data to the appropriate field support element. Intelligence, combat information, and targeting data are disseminated based on established requirements. Each unit must establish a system to differentiate between priorities, so only its most critical information is disseminated immediately.

PART A - DISSEMINATION REQUIREMENTS AND MEANS

The principal dissemination requirements are:

- ★ Timeliness.
- ★ Usability of form.
- ★ Pertinence.
- ★ Security.

Intelligence and combat information must be disseminated in time to permit formulation of plans and initiation of action using that data as a basis. For example, a report of an impending counterattack must be disseminated immediately to permit maximum reaction time. The immediate significance of such combat information is obvious and thus does not require much evaluation before transmitting. After transmitting, it is analyzed for further significance. The resulting intelligence is disseminated as rapidly as possible. Timeliness in the dissemination of intelligence is affected by the dissemination means used.

Intelligence must be disseminated in a form which will permit its ready use. The form varies according to:

- ★ The nature and location of the prospective user.
- ★ The urgency and nature of the intelligence.
- ★ Available means of dissemination.

Dissemination to the commander, the unit staff, and subordinate units located near the command post is accomplished through personal briefing using the SITMAP. Intelligence and combat information should be disseminated in the form of brief messages to permit prompt understanding and use. Information which can best be shown graphically should, consistent with other requirements, be disseminated in the form of overlays, so it can be readily applied to the SITMAP of receiving units. Written intelligence estimates, intelligence annexes, and intelligence reports are used for dissemination of a large amount of information.

Extreme care must be exercised to ensure all intelligence is disseminated to all units and agencies which have a need for it. In this sense, broad dissemination is preferable to dissemination which is so selective that units may fail to receive the intelligence they need. On the other hand, dissemination should not result in units frequently receiving irrelevant intelligence which they cannot use or large amounts of information that ties up their communication channels. This is especially true in the case of dissemination to brigades and battalions, because of their capabilities for processing and storage. Dissemination to subordinates is generally based on the pertinence of the intelligence to the unit concerned. Intelligence is disseminated to adjacent units on the same basis without

going through the chain of command. Conversely, almost all intelligence should be disseminated to higher units.

The enemy's awareness that friendly forces have certain intelligence about its situation may cause it either to change its actions so the intelligence is no longer useful or to strengthen its security effort. This makes subsequent information collection by friendly agencies difficult. Therefore, dissemination is made with adequate transmission security. Classified messages transmitted by a means easy for the enemy to intercept are normally encrypted.

DISSEMINATION MEANS

There are a number of ways available for the dissemination of intelligence and combat information. Combat information is transmitted by the most direct means. Normally, it flows from the collector directly to the user by voice or message transmissions. Intelligence may be disseminated by--

- ★ Any available communication means.
- ★ Direct contact in the form of conferences, briefings, and liaison visits.
- ★ Issuance of intelligence documents such as intelligence annexes, INTSUMs, and PERINTREPs.

Dissemination within a headquarters is usually made by personal contact, oral reports, briefings, and distribution of intelligence estimates and written reports.

Dissemination to higher, lower, and adjacent units is made by reports, summaries, estimates, and similar documents. In most cases, spot reports or other unformatted reports are used. Selecting the communication means for such reports depends on the urgency of the information, the types of communication available, and security requirements.

With the exception of combat information, the selection of communication means is usually the function of the CM&D section. It involves determining the operational status of each communication system and the existence and extent of message backlogs, by precedence category, for each system.

Following are several of the more commonly accepted and universally used dissemination methods:

- ★ Personal contacts.
- ★ Message center distribution.
- ★ Briefings/oral reports.
- ★ Mail.

- ★ Electrical transmission.
- ★ Radio/telephone transmission.

Personal Contacts

Personal contact between your G2/S2 and G3/S3 is paramount to ensure a constant two-way flow of intelligence, information, and operational data. The G3/S3 must be constantly and immediately advised of any change in the intelligence situation. Very often, written dissemination is too slow and either the intelligence officer or members of his section (such as you) must make personal contact with the G3/S3 to disseminate critical and perishable intelligence information.

Your intelligence officer will conduct personal contacts with other staff sections, subordinate, adjacent, and higher headquarters. Such personal contacts are extremely important and necessary in order to:

- ★ Disseminate collected and processed intelligence information.
- ★ Conduct advance planning for future operations.
- ★ Initiate fragmentary orders.
- ★ Coordinate modifications in intelligence and security operations.
- ★ Ensure understanding and the successful execution of the commander's collection orders.
- ★ Develop and collect information of the enemy situation as rapidly and completely as possible.
- ★ Facilitate the exchange of intelligence and information especially during a rapidly changing battlefield situation.

Message Center Distribution

Most units utilize a message/distribution center system to routinely distribute official documents, reports, and material to other staff sections and higher, lower, and adjacent headquarters.

The flow of an intelligence product will generally follow this scheme:

Your intelligence section will prepare the intelligence product in its proper format and sufficient copies. Your unit SOP will furnish detailed guidelines on the correct number of copies. At least one copy of the approved intelligence product will be retained in your staff section's official record files.

The completion, approval, and disposition of the intelligence product must be documented in your section's journal.

As you well know, the journal (DA Form 1594) is an official chronological record of events. Your unit SOP will dictate exactly which entries are placed in the journal; however, your journal entry, as a minimum, should contain the following:

- ★ Time of disposition, completion, or approval.
- ★ An accurate and concise statement of the event.
- ★ Action taken, such as to whom dissemination was made.
- ★ Entries may make reference to a distribution list.

The completed intelligence product may be either hand-carried to, or picked up by, the message/distribution center personnel. Your unit SOP will outline the actual procedures to include logging and receipting material.

REMEMBER: All intelligence products, whether disseminated externally or within the section and/or headquarters, must be afforded adequate protection in accordance to the degree of security classification of the product. You must ensure--

- ★ All personnel who will be handling these products possess the required security clearance and need-to-know.
- ★ Proper receipting procedures are followed. AR 380-5 and your unit security SOP will provide you with detailed guidelines on your unit's overall security program.

Briefings/Oral Reports

Briefings and oral reports are used to present selected information to your commander, staff officers, or other designated audiences. You may perform this function or be requested to assist or participate in the actual presentation. Briefings and oral reports may be--

- ★ Informal.
- ★ Presented at the last minute.
- ★ Well-planned, formal presentations with appropriate aids, for example, maps, charts, and slides.

The type of briefing and method(s) of presentation will depend upon the existing situation and the requirements of your unit SOP.

Briefings. The military briefing is used so extensively it has become an accepted procedure from the highest to lowest command levels. Briefings provide comprehension, insight, and detailed information within a specific area of interest and are designed to:

- ★ Provide the audience with new information.

- ★ Summarize known data and alternatives so decisions can be made.

There are four recognized types of briefings: Information, decision, mission, and staff.

For the purpose of this subcourse only the information and decision briefings will be discussed.

The INFORMATION BRIEFING has the following characteristics:

- ★ Informs.

- ★ Conserves time.

- ★ Contains a summary of known and new information.

NOTE: Discussion and approval are not required for the information briefing. The following is a basic guideline for conducting an information briefing:

INTRODUCTION:

- ★ Greeting.

- ★ Self-identification.

- ★ Purpose of briefing.

- ★ Procedure (not always included--used only when more than one subject is being briefed).

BODY:

- ★ Main idea.

- ★ Main idea (you may have as many related main ideas as necessary).

CLOSE:

- ★ Question period (ask for and answer questions).

- ★ Concluding statement (tell audience what has been briefed).

The information briefing may often be used by you or other personnel in your staff section to present intelligence information concerning:

- ★ Estimates.

- ★ Analysis.

- ★ Current OB holdings.
- ★ Situation summaries.

The DECISION BRIEFING should enable the recipients to render timely and strategic decisions. The following items of information must be presented:

- ★ Facts.
- ★ Recommendations.
- ★ Conclusions.

NOTE: The above three items must be presented in the order shown because:

- ★ Recommendations are based on the facts given.
- ★ Conclusions are determined from the recommendations presented.

The characteristics of a decision briefing are that--

- ★ It serves to obtain a decision.
- ★ It is designed to provide facts, conclusions, and recommendations upon which your commander can base his decision.
- ★ It is primarily an oral presentation of a completed staff study.

Your G2/S2 may use the decision briefing in conjunction with your G3/S3 when a sudden change in the enemy and tactical situation warrants a major change in both the allocation of friendly forces and a redirection of your unit's collection efforts. They may present this briefing to your commander so he can make a tactical decision regarding your unit's mission.

Although you will not be required to present a decision briefing, your G2/S2 may ask you for input and assistance to his presentation.

NOTE: Specific instructions in the methodology for preparing and presenting briefings are contained in FM 25-3.

Oral Reports. Oral reports usually are--

- ★ Presented informally.
- ★ Very brief.
- ★ Presented spontaneously.

- ★ Presented when the urgency of information precludes a written report or a formal briefing, for example, a sudden change in the enemy situation.
- ★ Followed up by a written memo or later included in a formal briefing.
- ★ Presented in the immediate work area or office of the individual concerned.

It is entirely possible you will be called upon to present a spontaneous oral report. For example, you may be working in the TOC posting the SITMAP when the G2/S2 or the commander walks in and requests you provide an immediate update of the tactical situation.

Mail/Courier and Messenger Services

Mail. Occasionally a situation may require intelligence dissemination via the United States mail. The mail is your last choice for a dissemination method. Nevertheless, it is an approved means; therefore, it must be considered.

Intelligence products to be mailed must meet the criteria and restrictions outlined in AR 380-5. Listed below are some important considerations when mailing classified intelligence products:

TOP SECRET. Cannot be mailed.

SECRET. US postal service (USPS) registered mail within and between the US and its territories.

- ★ USPS registered mail through Army, Navy, or Air Force postal service (APO/FPO) facilities outside the area described above, provided the material does not at any time pass out of US citizen control and does not pass through a foreign postal system.
- ★ USPS registered mail with registered mail receipt between US government and/or Canadian government installations in the US and Canada.
- ★ All SECRET material must be receipted.

CONFIDENTIAL.

- ★ USPS certified or first class mail between department of defense component locations within and between the US and its territories. However, the outer envelopes/wrappers of such CONFIDENTIAL material shall be endorse "Postmaster: Do not forward outside areas served by US civil post offices". Certified or registered mail shall be used for material directed to DoD contractors.

- ★ USPS registered mail for CONFIDENTIAL material (1) of NATO, SEATO, and CENTO; (2) to and from FPO and APO addressees located outside the area set forth above; and (3) to other addressees when the originator is uncertain their location is within the US boundaries. Use of return postal receipts of a case-by-case basis is authorized.

Courier Service. In certain overseas areas and at major headquarters, the Armed Forces courier service (ARFCOS), an official military courier service, is available to physically transport classified material to other geographical locations.

- ★ ARFCOS personnel are authorized to transport classified material up to and including TOP SECRET.
- ★ As ARFCOS is available only in certain select areas worldwide, consult your G2/S2 and your unit SOP to determine availability of ARFCOS in your area, and whether your unit uses ARFCOS to disseminate intelligence.

Messenger Service. many units, rather than rely on ARFCOS or a mail distribution system, will use messengers to disseminate their intelligence products. These messengers may be assigned to the unit headquarters and dispatched either on an "as-needed" basis, or follow a regular messenger schedule.

- ★ Messengers must possess security clearances as high as the material they will be delivering.
- ★ Intelligence products must be packaged in the same manner as required for mailing in accordance with AR 380-5, chapter VIII.

Electrical Transmission

The battlefield of the future will be complex, fast-moving, and require long distance communication and intelligence dissemination. One of the most favorable methods of transmitting critical, immediate, and valuable information is through the use of electrical telecommunication systems.

Availability of Telecommunication Centers. Every military unit has access to some sort of telecommunication system. The most common system is the communication center (COMMEN) where messages are transmitted electrically by radio and teletype. On large military posts, such as one where you may be located, one large COf4ICEN will service all tenant units. When a unit is tactically deployed, a tactical COMMEN, consisting of a van or vans mounted on tactical vehicles, will normally deploy with the unit. If several units are tactically deployed, but are all located in the same general geographic area, one large tactical COf4TCEN may service the respective units. For example, a division deploying with its subordinate units to the same geographical area will probably be accompanied by one organic COMMEN. However, if a subordinate unit of that division is detached and deployed away from the division headquarters, a separate COMMEN may be attached to that unit.

Message Transmission. Intelligence products to be electrically transmitted must be prepared in a prescribed format to facilitate processing and transmission by COMMCEN personnel.

All messages for electrical transmission must be completed on DD Form 173, joint messageform. Within your unit, your responsibility will be to type DD Form 173 correctly.

Individuals primarily responsible for the preparation of an electrical message are the:

- ★ Originator.
- ★ Drafter.
- ★ Releaser.

The originator is either your commander, G2/S2, or another authority who direct a message be transmitted.

The drafter could be you, your supervisor, or anyone else in the G2/S2 section specifically assigned this task. The drafter has more responsibility for message preparation than either the originator or releaser, including:

- ★ Being thoroughly familiar with all pertinent regulations and directives.
- ★ Ensuring the message is clear, concise, and brief.
- ★ Assigning the proper security classification.
- ★ Assigning proper transmission precedence (to be discussed later in this lesson).
- ★ Obtaining necessary staff coordination.
- ★ Ensuring priority and higher precedence messages are hand-carried throughout the entire process.

The releaser is responsible for final administrative review and approval. Very often he will be located in the office of your G1/S1 and may be the adjutant or an assistant adjutant.

Precedence categories are used to indicate the--

- ★ Relative order in which a message is processed in the COMMCEN.
- ★ Speed with which it must be handled during internal headquarters/staff section processing.

Message precedence determines the time objectives from when the message is initially filed at the originator's COMMCEN to when it is available for delivery by the recipient's COMMCEN.

The precedence categories and their time objectives are as follows:

<u>Precedence</u>	<u>Time Objective</u>
FLASH.....	As rapidly as possible, with an objective of less than 10 minutes.
IMMEDIATE.....	30 minutes.
PRIORITY.....	three hours.
ROUTINE.....	six hours.

FLASH Precedence: reserved for initial enemy contact messages or operational combat messages of extreme urgency. Brevity is mandatory. Examples are:

- ★ Initial enemy contact reports.
- ★ Warning of imminent large-scale attacks.
- ★ Extremely urgent or critical intelligence messages.

IMMEDIATE Precedence: reserved for messages relating to situations which gravely affect the security of allied forces or populace and which require immediate delivery to the addresses. Examples are:

- ★ Amplifying reports of initial enemy contact.
- ★ Reports of unusual major movements of foreign powers in peacetime or strained relations.
- ★ Messages which report enemy counterattacks.
- ★ Urgent intelligence messages.
- ★ Reports of widespread civil disturbance or grave natural disaster.

PRIORITY Precedence: reserved for messages which require expeditious action by the addressees and/or furnish essential information for the conduct of operations in progress. Examples are:

- ★ SITREP on position of the front where an attack is impending.
- ★ Important intelligence messages.

ROUTINE Precedence: used for all types of messages which justify transmission by electrical means, but which are not of sufficient urgency or importance to require a higher precedence. Examples are:

- ★ Projected OPLANs.
- ★ Periodic or consolidated intelligence reports.
- ★ Administrative, logistic, and personnel matters.

Disposition of Message. Following approval and release of the message, it is taken to the COMMCEN for transmission. Actual distribution to the COMMCEN will be determined by your unit SOP, as explained earlier in this lesson.

During distribution of the message, you must:

- ★ Safeguard the message in accordance with its degree of security classification.
- ★ Log and obtain receipts as required by your unit SOP and/or other directives.
- ★ Be aware of the precedence category of the message.

Radio/Telephone Transmission

Two of the quickest means of disseminating intelligence are by radio and telephone. It is time-saving, relatively simple, and inexpensive to pick up the microphone of a radio or the receiver of a telephone and pass information to another unit. In an accelerated tactical situation, radios could possibly be the sole means of communication between units. If you are in a fairly static situation on the other hand and your local signal unit has strung sufficient wire, you could use field telephones. The use of installed telephone lines, however, is only possible when a unit is in a relatively permanent situation and not expected to move in the foreseeable future.

Radio Communication. Radio is probably the fastest means of communications; however, it has a severe drawback: radio traffic is broadcast to everyone who has a radio. As a consequence, the radio audience will include:

- ★ The unit to which the message is intended.
- ★ The enemy.
- ★ Everyone else within radio range.

There are several methods you can use to minimize the amount of radio traffic the enemy can intercept:

- ★ Using proper radio communication procedures.
- ★ Using proper challenge and authentication procedures.
- ★ Keeping radio transmission short and to the point.
- ★ Using encryption procedures properly.

There are several rules you should follow when disseminating intelligence information by radio:

- ★ Make only authorized transmissions. Avoid unnecessary calling, testing, and readability reports. SAY ONLY WHAT HAS TO BE SAID.
- ★ Listen in before transmitting. Failure to listen in before transmission causes confusion, loss of time, and makes more transmissions necessary.
- ★ Answer promptly. All transmissions requiring answers should be handled right away. If you are unable to accept traffic, answer the call with the proword HALT, followed by the ending sign OUT.
- ★ Transmit slowly. Transmit at a speed at which the slowest operator in your radio net can copy.
- ★ Send clearly. Jerky transmissions or clipped speech are difficult to understand.
- ★ Use standard phraseology.
- ★ Use the phonetic alphabet. Use the phonetic alphabet to transmit code groups and individual letters of the alphabet or to spell out difficult or unfamiliar words. The following is a review of the phonetic alphabet:

<u>Letter</u>	<u>Written as</u>	<u>Letter</u>	<u>Written as</u>
A	Alfa	N	November
B	Bravo	O	Oscar
C	Charlie	P	Papa
D	Delta	Q	Quebec
E	Echo	R	Romeo
F	Foxtrot	S	Sierra
G	Golf	T	Tango
H	Hotel	U	Uniform
I	India	V	Victor
J	Juliette	W	Whiskey
K	Kilo	X	Xray
L	Lima	Y	Yankee
M	Mike	Z	Zulu

Should you desire or need to send classified or "For Official Use Only" information over the radio, your C-E officer will provide you with simple, easy-to-use operations codes to encode parts or all of your transmissions. These codes will also contain instructions on decrypting encoded messages. Your C-E officer will also provide you with the necessary daily challenge and authentication tables you will need prior to transmitting any traffic.

Tactical radios, such as the AN/VRC-46, can have additional equipment attached to permit the transmission of classified information in clear text. In essence, this additional equipment will "scramble" your voice into an unintelligible signal before transmitting it over the airwaves. Only if the receiver of your message has similar equipment will he be able to "unscramble" your transmission.

A relatively lengthy message is best transmitted electrically, rather than by radio.

Telephone Communication. Another rapid means of transmitting intelligence information is by the telephone.

Advantages

- ★ Telephones are less susceptible to interference and deception by the enemy.
- ★ It is usually not necessary to follow the fixed and rigid radio communication procedures.

Disadvantages

- ★ Telephone cable must be strung which precludes transmitting over or through enemy-controlled territory.
- ★ The enemy can penetrate telephone communication by splicing into the cable network.
- ★ Telephone cable can be cut or destroyed either by the enemy or the elements (weather, wildlife, and so on).
- ★ With the exception of field telephones for internal use at the unit level, it would be impractical in a tactical situation to string telephone cable from and between headquarters, to subordinate, or adjacent units, unless these units were to remain in a stationary location for a relatively long period of time.

Classified information may be passed over the telephone by use of:

- ★Operations codes.

- ★Secure voice telephone communication systems similar to those discussed earlier for radio communication.

- ★Telephone conversations may be transmitted over extremely long distances by radio circuits normally found at high level strategic military headquarters such as Headquarters, US Army, Europe, and at Headquarters, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific. These circuits can accommodate both classified and unclassified conversations.

PART B - OTHER INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTS

The products used to disseminate intelligence and combat information depend upon their intended use. Command SOP dictates what products to use and when to use them. This subcourse has already discussed many products; however, there are others which an intelligence analyst may come across and should be familiar with.

Weather and Climate Reports and Summaries. You will use weather and climate reports and summaries in the preparation of the:

- ★ PERINTREP.
- ★ AO analysis.
- ★ Intelligence estimate.
- ★ INTSUM

Since weather has such a great impact on military operations, it is essential you know when to obtain this information and how to use it.

Weather Summaries. Reports on weather information for a specific area when requested by a unit, weather summaries are:

- ★ Generally concerned with the impact of weather on future operations.
- ★ Important in determining the effect of weather on soil conditions and terrain.

Climatic Summaries. Issued at the commencement of operations in a specific area, climatic summaries:

- ★ Provide statistical data on the average conditions for a particular time, such as a season or month.

★Cover a specified land area and are compiled from historical weather observation documents in that area.

NOTE: Both summaries are issued by the air weather service and have no specific format.

Weather Reports. Provide information on existing weather conditions and are prepared by:

- ★ Army aviators.
- ★ Field artillery target acquisition units.
- ★ Field artillery meteorological sections.
- ★ Air weather service detachments.

Weather reports are presented, orally, in writing, or graphically. They are used in current operations to include NBC operations, air operations, and artillery fire, and sent directly to the requesting unit.

Weather Forecasts. Predictions of weather conditions in a particular area, weather forecasts consist of three types:

- ★ Short period forecast: covers up to 48 hours and is the normal, most accurate forecast provided and should be used first where possible.
- ★ Extended period forecast: covers a period of three to five days and may be used as an update of a long period forecast given before a major campaign.
- ★ Long period forecast: covers six days or more and provides guidance for planning future operations.

Keep in mind the reliability of a weather forecast decreases as the forecast period increases.

Severe weather warnings provided with or used to update weather forecasts relate to tornadoes, thunderstorms, dust and sandstorms, extremely heavy precipitation, freezing temperatures, freezing precipitation, and very high winds.

Since severe weather warnings indicate danger to personnel, equipment, and operations, immediate and thorough dissemination to other staff sections and subordinate units is essential.

Situation Report. The SITREP is prepared by your G3/S3 and the principal means of reporting information to higher authority concerning--

- ★ Tactical situation.
- ★ Administrative information which may affect the tactical situation.

Your G2/S2 inputs to the SITREP by preparing paragraph 1, "ENEMY". Paragraph 1 should contain, as a minimum, the following entries:

- ★ Units in contact.
- ★ Enemy reserves that can affect the local situation.
- ★ Brief description of enemy activity during period covered by report.
- ★ Conclusions covering courses of action open to the enemy.

The SITREP is prepared as often as necessary as dictated by command policy and unit SOP. Following is an example of paragraph 1 of the SITREP, which is prepared by the G2/S2 (see Figure 6-1).

ENEMY

COMMITTED FORCES (OVERLAY)

Forces committed against TF 2-80 are:

- (1) Four motorized rifle platoons.
- (2) Two medium tank platoons.
- (3) Normal regimental artillery.
- (4) Six 160mm mortars.
- (5) Ten 122mm howitzers.
- (6) Four 100mm artillery guns (SP).
- (7) Two 140mm multiple rocket launchers.
- (8) One 152mm gun (SP).
- (9) Air and nuclear weapons.

ENEMY RESERVES (OVERLAY)

Reinforcement presently capable of being used in sector TF 2-80 now total:
U/I Medium Tank Platoon vic BD4156, Motorized Rifle Co of 1st Motorized Rifle Battalion BD4867, Motorized Rifle Co of 2d Motorized Rifle Battalion vic BD4873, Motorized rifle Co of 1st Motorized Rifle Battalion vic AB4673, Motorized Rifle Battalion (-) of 69th Motorized Rifle Regiment vic AB4650, Motorized Rifle Battalion of 69th Motorized Rifle Regiment vic CD5060, U/I Tank Co vic DE5265.

ENEMY ACTIVITY DURING PERIOD 100600Z - 101800Z:

- (1) Occupation of previously unoccupied positions vic BG3531, NT3633, OT3734, DT4239.
- (2) Movement of combat units forward vic ON4036.
- (3) Dispersal of tanks to forward units vic CG3136.
- (4) Movement of assault boats into vic GO3338.
- (5) Two 100mm AT guns (SP) vic OT3737, two 120mm AT guns (SP) vic ER3833.
- (6) Six additional 122mm how vic DT3731.
- (7) Increased enemy counterbattery fire in brigade sector.
- (8) Clearing lanes through minefield BC2937.
- (9) Regimental aid station vic CD3339.
- (10) Increased enemy air activity vic FN2836, RB2437.
- (11) Suspected jamming of VHF communications (intel net) at 100745Z and 101325Z.

CONCLUSIONS, ENEMY'S MOST PROBABLE COURSES OF ACTION:

- (1) Continue defense now.
- (2) Attack along our front within eight hours.

Figure 6-1. Sample Paragraph 1 of a SITREP.

Patrol Report. Patrol reports are usually prepared at battalion level by the patrol leader. However, when time or conditions do not permit this, it will be up to you, the intelligence analyst, to debrief the patrol and complete the report.

Any information obtained through debriefing of immediate importance to other echelons must be transmitted in the form of a spot report. All other information may be extracted from the patrol report and disseminated through other appropriate intelligence reports. Your unit SOP will dictate the dissemination and distribution of your patrol report (see Figure 6-2).

Imagery Analysis Reports

Imagery analysis (IA) reports disseminate imagery intelligence. The basic types of IA reports are the reconnaissance exploitation report, initial programmed interpretation report, and supplemental programmed interpretation report. These reports are prepared and disseminated by the IA section of the aerial exploitation battalion.

(Designation of patrol)

(Date)

TO:

(omit headings not applicable)

MAPS:

A. SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF PATROL

B. TASK

C. TIME OF DEPARTURE

D. TIME OF RETURN

E. ROUTES (OUT AND BACK)

F. TERRAIN (Description of the terrain: dry, swampy, jungle, thickly wooded, high brush, rocky, deepness of ravines and draws. Conditions of bridges as to type, size, and strength. Effect on armor and wheeled vehicles).

G. ENEMY (Strength, disposition, condition of defense, equipment, weapons, attitude, morale. Exact location, movements, and any shift in disposition. Time activity was observed. Coordinates where activity occurred).

H. ANY MAP CORRECTIONS

I. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION (Including aspects of nuclear, biological, and chemical warfare).

J. RESULTS OF ENCOUNTERS WITH ENEMY (Enemy prisoners and disposition, identifications, enemy casualties. Captured documents and equipment).

K. CONDITION OF PATROL INCLUDING DISPOSITION OF ANY DEAD OR WOUNDED

L. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (Including to what extent the task was accomplished and recommendations as to patrol equipment and tactics).

SIGNATURE

GRADE/RANK

ORGANIZATION/UNIT OF PATROL LEADER

M. ADDITIONAL REMARKS BY INTERROGATOR

SIGNATURE

GRADE/RANK

ORGANIZATION/UNIT OF INTERROGATOR TIME

N. DISTRIBUTION

Figure 6-2. Format of a Patrol Report.

Intelligence Interrogation and Translation Reports. These reports summarize the results of interrogations of EPW, civilian detainees, or refugees and translations or summaries of enemy documents. Information of immediate value is disseminated in spot reports. Other information is disseminated in the most suitable form for the users. At corps and higher echelons, detailed interrogation and translation reports usually are distributed as annexes to the PERINTREP (or the PERINTSUM in joint service operations). For a detailed discussion of specific intelligence interrogation reports, see FM 340-52.

Special Information Reports. Information on enemy bombing, shelling, or mortaring activity is initially disseminated by means of a bombing report, shelling report, or mortaring report (BOMBREP, SHELREP, or MORTREP), as appropriate. Submission is a responsibility of the affected unit. SHELREPs and MORTREPs are provided to the affected units fire support officer for input to the counterfire element of the force artillery TOC. Reports are rendered as normal messages and transmitted by the fastest means available. Each transmission is preceded by "SHELREP" in the case of enemy artillery or by the code word "BOMBREP" in the case of an enemy air attack. The text of the message is transmitted in the clear, except the current call sign of the unit of origin will be used rather than unit identification. Also, the position of the observer will be encrypted if it discloses the location of a headquarters or an important observation post (see Figure 6-3).

NBC Reports. Enemy or unidentified NBC attacks and their resulting hazards are reported using five different NBC reports:

- NBC 1. Used by the observing unit to give initial and subsequent data of an enemy NBC attack. The observing unit may or may not be the unit under attack.
- NBC 2. Used to pass evaluated data of an NBC attack.
- NBC 3. Used to give immediate warning of expected NBC contamination or hazardous areas.
- NBC 4. Used to report radiation dose rate from nuclear fallout.
- NBC 5. Used to report areas of NBC contamination or hazards. A map trace or overlay is usually the best method of indicating the locations of these areas.

A detailed discussion on the purpose, use, and preparation of NBC reports may be found in FM 21-40.

Technical Intelligence Bulletins and Summaries. These reports are prepared at corps and higher headquarters to disseminate the results of an examination and exploitation of enemy materiel. Bulletins usually deal with individual items, while summaries are broader in scope to include such areas as scientific implications and logistics. Many of these reports are prepared by the technical intelligence platoon assigned at corps or higher. As an intelligence analyst, you may use these reports, but probably will never be involved in their preparation.

FROM: CDR, _____BDE, _____MECH DIV/S2/

TO: CDR, _____MECH DIV/G2-CM&D/

CLASSIFICATION

SUBJECT: (SHELREP) (MORTREP) (BOMBREP) (state which)

- a. (Unit call sign)
- *b. (Observer position-coordinates)
- c. (Direction-measured from grid north) (degrees/mils-specify)
- d. (Time from)
- e. (Time to)
- *f. (Point of impact) (Coordinates of azimuth and distance)
- g. (Number of guns, tubes, acft) (if known)
- **h. (Nature of fire) (Harassing, concentration, registration, and so on)
- i. (Number, type, caliber of projectile) (measured or estimated)
- **j. (Flash-bang time)
- *k. (Damage)

BT

GDS (XX)

* Items b, f, and k should be encoded.

** Items h and j not applicable for aircraft attack.

Figure 6-3. Format of a BOMBREP, SHELREP, and MORTREP.

LESSON 6

PRACTICE EXERCISE

The following material will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. A coworker has received both a climatic and a weather summary from the staff weather officer (SWO). He is not sure of the purpose of each and decides to consult you. You advise him that:
 - a. The climatic summary deals with the impact of weather in a future operation while the weather summary is statistical data collected over a period of time reflecting average weather conditions for a particular area.
 - b. The climatic summary will provide statistical data on average conditions for a particular time while the weather summary is important in determining the effect of weather on soil conditions and terrain for a future operation.
 - c. Both summaries are identical and the only difference is the originator of each. The climatic summary is produced by the assigned Army weather team while the weather summary is produced by the US Weather Bureau.
 - d. Since it contains statistical data, the climate summary is intended for future operations; whereas, the weather summary is used in current operations.
2. Your supervisor directs you to determine weather conditions for the next 12 hours. You coordinate with the SWO and he furnishes you a short, extended, and long period weather forecast. As each forecast covers the 12-hour period you are interested in, which should you use to comply with your supervisor's directions?
 - a. The short period forecast.
 - b. The extended period forecast.
 - c. The long period forecast.
 - d. It does not make any difference which forecast you use.

3. You are in the tactical operations center posting changes to the SITMAP. Your G2 walks over to you and requests a briefing on the latest changes in OB holdings. What type of briefing will you present to the G2?
 - a. Information.
 - b. Decision.
 - c. Mission.
 - d. Staff.
4. Basically, any briefing presented either by you, your supervisor, or the G2/S2 to the commander is designed to accomplish two things, which are:
 - a. To conserve the commander's time and present him with facts, recommendations, and conclusions.
 - b. To present a problem area from which a proposed staff study will be based and indicate what procedures will be used to conduct the study.
 - c. To provide the commander with new information and a summary of known data and alternatives so decisions can be made.
 - d. To present facts and conclusions to the commander upon which he will base a decision as to whether a staff study should be carried out.
5. Your G2 decides to brief the commander on sudden changes in the enemy situation. Coordinating with the G3 and studying the situation very closely, both your G2 and G3 determine a change in your commander's concept of operation must be made. The G2 and G3 have analyzed the problem, considered all the facts and assumptions regarding the situation, and arrived at several conclusions and recommendations. What type of briefing should be presented to the commander?
 - a. Information.
 - b. Decision.
 - c. Mission.
 - d. Staff.

6. A coworker and you are determining the best method of disseminating an intelligence document classified TOP SECRET. He suggests using the postal service to transmit the document. Your reply should indicate:
 - a. Nonconcurrency since it is against security directives to mail any information classified TOP SECRET.
 - b. Agreement as long as the document is registered and kept in United States citizen control at all times.
 - c. Nonconcurrency since one of the recipients of the document is located overseas and mailable TOP SECRET documents must be kept within the Continental United States.
 - d. Agreement as long as the document is delivered to an ARFCOS station prior to the document being delivered overseas.
7. Many of the intelligence products produced by your section are disseminated by electrical transmission. You have been assigned to type on a joint messageform a report considered important but not urgent. The drafter has assigned the precedence category of IMMEDIATE to the message. What should be your action(s)?
 - a. Prepare the message using the assigned precedence category.
 - b. Change the precedence category to routine and then prepare the message for transmission, explaining your actions to the drafter later.
 - c. Ignore the message as it has the wrong precedence category.
 - d. Explain to the drafter the IMMEDIATE precedence category is reserved for messages considered urgent and the correct precedence for this message is PRIORITY.
8. You are ready to transmit a message which contains information your G2/S2 feels will gravely affect the security of military forces in your area. What precedence category should have already been assigned to his message?
 - a. FLASH.
 - b. IMMEDIATE.
 - c. PRIORITY.
 - d. ROUTINE.

9. Your supervisor hands you the original and several copies of a recently completed intelligence document produced by your section. He directs you to distribute these documents in accordance with the unit SOP. What should some of your actions regarding proper dissemination include?
 - a. Hand-carry these documents to the message/distribution center and request immediate dissemination to all interested units.
 - b. Request a messenger report to your duty section. When he arrives instruct him where to deliver the intelligence documents.
 - c. Call each unit by either phone or radio and inform it this new product is ready for pickup and/or distribution. Each unit will then inform you what action to take.
 - d. Ensure at least one copy of the product is retained in your section's files and whatever actions you take are recorded in your section's staff journal.
10. You determine a certain item contained within a translation report you have just received is of immediate tactical intelligence value to a subordinate unit. What should your action(s) be?
 - a. After securing your supervisor's approval, immediately disseminate this information in a spot report.
 - b. Ensure this information is disseminated to all concerned in the most convenient form.
 - c. Ensure this translation report is included as an annex to your unit's next PERINTREP.
 - d. Consult FM 34-52, Interrogation, to determine what a action(s) to take.

In the following true-false questions some of the statements are true, others false. If a statement is true in its entirety, write an "a". If a statement is false, either partially or entirely, write a "b".

11. Your G2/S2 has primary staff responsibility in the preparation of the situation report (SITREP). He is especially responsible to ensure paragraph 1 is prepared and input to the SITREP.
12. As an intelligence analyst, you may be required to prepare the patrol report, especially if you are the debriefer and time and conditions do not permit the completion of the report by the patrol leader.
13. As the formats for the SHELREP, MORTREP, and BOMBREP are identical, it is extremely important you specify the type of report being rendered in the SUBJECT paragraph of the report.

LESSON 6

PRACTICE EXERCISE

<u>Item</u>	<u>Answer Key and Feedback</u>
1.	b (page, 6-16, para 36).
2.	a (page, 6-17, para 4).
3.	a (page, 6-7, para 31).
4.	c (page, 6-6/6-7, paras 6/1).
5.	b (page, 6-8, para 2).
6.	a (page, 6-9, para 3).
7.	d (page, 6-12, para 4).
8.	b (page, 6-12, para 4).
9.	d (page, 6-5, para 5).
10.	a (page, 6-22, para 1).
11.	b (page, 6-18, para 2).
12.	a (page, 6-22, para 1).
13.	a (page, 6-22, para 2).